GRAMMAR

&

COMPOSITION

FOR

The Khasi Middle English Schools

TWELFTH PRINT

Approved by the Meghalaya Board of School Education, Tura vide Memo No MBOSE/Text 2/75/124/1674-1783 dated 1st April, 1978

BY

U JUSTMAN KHARMIH B.A.

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SCHOOL SLCTIC

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Published by **Kong Riview Dora Kynjin, Jowai**

PREFACE

This book is written with a view to helping pupils reading in M.E. Schools in order that they may be able to write and speak English correctly. The book starts from a long list of nouns and develops gradually to framing a series of sentences and showing the relation and correction of word to word in a sentence.

The book is written primarily for pupils who prepare for the M.E. Scholarship and Leaving Certificate Examination, but it can be of great help to pupil of class IV and V, if teachers who use the book pick up relevant portions suitable to pupils of the above classes. Teacher are requested not confine to sentences already given in the book, but to supply more sentences of similar nature. By way of constant illustrations and drilling pupils are bound to get used to structural form of sentences and learn grammar without tears.

When to initiate English Grammar ?

Introduce the book to pupils of class IV in the month of June provided the school session starts in the second week of February. By that time the pupils have gathered a certain number of English words and phrases. Now it is the turn of the teacher of Grammar who is to lead pupils by and by how to use those words, they learnt from the teachers of English, grammatically in writing and speaking. The teachers of English Grammar are to bear in mind that no new English words are to be included in the teaching of Grammar. Please remember-"Language came before Grammar as the hen comes before your breakfast eggs". The book is only a guide which does not restrict teachers and pupils to pass over words or lessons which are not suitable to the class which the pupils are presently in. By the time the pupils are in class VI, they are to know all lessons contained in the book throughly.

Question on Khasi M.E. Scholarship and Leaving Certificate Examinations for the years 1979 -88 are given at the end of the book. One may not find exact answers to question set, but one is able to answer them with case and under standing simply by way of substitutions.

One may ask me, "Why do you write the book?" I made an atempt to do some thing after I had seen poor performance of your boys and girls in their class rooms as found in course of my school inspection and in their answer scripts in the external examinations. Their composition of

English betrays lack of understanding in fundamental of Grammar and reflects poor teaching in schools. It is, there-fore, my humble attempt to lead pupils and teachers alike how to approach and tackle the subject in a lucid and easy way. The book is planned in such a way as to present techniques to the young learners an easy and pratical course.

I shall be happy to find the book of use to laymen and people in general who are interested. Whoever read it is welcome to make suggestions for its improvement.

Dated 23rd Dec. 1971

U Justman Kharmih

Mawkhar, Shillong.

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Lesson – 1

Common Nouns – Number

A.	*Singular*	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
	a boy	boys	a clock	clocks
	a girl	girls	a cat	cats
	a dog	dogs	a pig	pigs
	a cat	cats	a goat	goats
	a chair	chairs	a crow	crows
	a desk	desks	a door	doors
	a book	books	a room	rooms
	a pen	pens	a mat	mats
	a horse	horses	a nib	nibs
	a cow	cows	a rose	roses
	a tree	trees	a jeep	jeeps
	a duster	dusters	a car	cars
	a table	tables	a flower	flowers

Kiba bun ki noun la pynkylla sha ka plural Number da kaba shu add 's' ha ka Singular Number.

~~~ ~~~

B.	*Singular*	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
	a brush	brushes	a church	churches
	a dish	dishes	a coach	coaches
	a bush	bushes	a beach	beaches
	a branch	branches	an ass	asses
	a mat	matches	a loss	losses
	a watch	watches	a glass	glasses
	a kiss	kisses	a box	boxes
	a fox	foxes	a bus	busses

Ki noun kiba kut ha ki **sh**, **ch**, **s**, bad **x**, lah ban pynlong Plural Number da kaba add '**es**' ha ka Singular.

~~~~~~

C.	*Singular*	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
	a lady	ladies	a country	countries
	a baby	babies	a mercy	mercies
	a copy	copies	a city	cities
	a pony	ponies	a body	bodies
	an army	armies	a fly	flies
	a lily	lilies	a daisy	daisies
	a gypsy	gypsies	a cry	cries

Ki noun kiba kut ha u y hadien u consonant lah ban pynkylla sha ka Plural Number da kaba pynkylla ia u y sha u i bad add 'es' ha ka Singular Number.

D.

Singular		*Plural*	*Singular*		*Plural*
a valley	–	valleys	a day	–	days
a play	–	plays	a monkey	–	monkeys
a way	–	ways	a key	–	keys
a toy	–	toys	a boy		boys

Ki noun kiba kut ha u y hadien u vowels lah ban pynkylla sha ka Plural Number da kaba shu add '**s**' ha ka Singular Number.

~~~~~~

E.

Singular		*Plural*	*Singular*		*Plural*
a thief	–	thieves	a wolf	–	wolves
a leaf	–	leaves	a wife	–	wives
a calf	–	calves	a knife	–	knives
a loaf	–	loaves	a life		lives

Ki nouns kiba kut ha u **f** ne **fe** lah ban pynkylla Plural Number da kaba weng noh ia u **f** ne **fe** bad buh **v** bad add '**es**'.

~~~~~~

F.

Singular		*Plural*	*Singular*		*Plural*
a roof		roofs	a cliffs	–	cliffs
a hoof	–	hoofs	a gulf	–	gulfs
a chief	–	chiefs			

Ki noun kiba kut ha u **f** la ong haneng (E) dei ban shu add '**es**' hadien ba la pynkylla ia u **f** sha u **v**. Hynrei kitei ki noun ki pher. Shu add '**s**' hadien **f**.

~~~~~~

G. Don ki noun kiba kut ha u '**o**' kum :–

a piano		pianos
a photo	–	photos
a halo	–	halos
a radio	–	radios

Hynrei kiba bun shu add '**es**' kum :–

Singular		*Plural*	*Singular*		*Plural*
a hero	–	heroes	a Negro	–	Negroes
a mango	–	mangoes	a buffalo	–	buffaloes
a potato	–	potatoes	a tomato	–	tomatoes
a volcano		volcanoes	a mosquito	–	mosquitoes
~~~~~~

H. Ki noun kiba shu add '**en**' ha ka singular ban long Plural :–

Singular	*Plural*
an ox	oxen
a child	children

~~~~~~

I. Ki noun kiba dei ban pynkylla ia ki vowels ha ka Singular ban long Plural :–

Singular		*Plural*	*Singular*		*Plural*
a man	-	men	a tooth	-	teeth
a woman	–	women	a goose	–	geese
a foot		feet	a louse	–	lice
a mouse		mice	an axis	–	axes
an oasis	-	oases	a radius	–	radii

J Ki noun ki bym don jingkylla ha ka Number Singular Plural :– sheep, deer, swine, gross, dozen.

K. Ki noun kum – floor, ink, honesty, sugar, tea–ym donkam article namar ki long kiba ngim lah ban niew.

~~~~~~

Lesson –2

Ki noun ba la ai haneng (A-I) la buh da ki article **a** bad **an** kum : -

a boy, a table, a bench, an ass, a pony, an ant, a child, an ox bad kumta ter-ter.

Balei don kiba ngi buh ha khmat '**a**' ne '**an**' ha ki noun. Ka daw ka long baroh ki noun kiba sdang ka jingspel dak na khmat da u consonant dei ban buh '**a**' bad da u vowel buh '**an**'.

Ki Alphabet ki long – a,b,c,d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z.

La pynbynta ia ki alphabets ha ki ar bynta – **Consonants** (sawa lem) bad **Vowels** (sawa hi).

Ki Vowels – a,e,i,o,u,

Ki Consonant – Lait na kitei haneng ki apphabets, baroh ki dei ki Consonants.

Ki noun kiba sdang da ki Vowels, buh '**an**' ha ki Singular :--

Singular	*Plural*	*Singular*	*Plural*
an ass	asses	an ant	ants
an ox	oxen	an egg	eggs
an umbrella	umbrellas	an island	islands
an enemy	enemies	an owl	owls
an orange	oranges	an heir	heirs

Exercise No. 1.

1. Thoh ka list ki nouns kiba dei shaphang ki briew.

2. Thoh ka list ki nouns kiba dei shaphang ki mrad ba ri ki briew.

3. Thoh ka list ki nouns kiba dei shaphang ki mrad ba don ha khlaw.

4. Thoh ka list ki nouns kiba dei shaphang ki tiar ki tar, ki mar ki mata, ki jingbuh jingsat bad jingtei.

5. Thoh ka list ki nouns kiba dei shaphang ki soh, ki jhur, bad kino kino ki jingmih na ka khyndew.

6. Ai ia ka Plural jong kine -- a horse, a rose, a car, a match, a glass, a kiss, a branch, a lady, an ass, an ox, an island, a gypsy, a cry, a key, a monkey, a toy, a calf, a life, a chief, a radio, a potato, a volcano, a bamboo, a photo, a mouse, a radius, a tooth, a child, a foot, a sheep, a deer.

7. Ai ia ka English meaning jong kine ki ktien harum da kaba buh article ha ki noun kiba long Singular Number : -

   ki bniat ki rangbah, ki kynthei, ki khnai, u mama, ka kada, u masi dab, u dkhiew, ka shatri, ka dkhoh, ka pylleng, ki han, ka dewlynnong, ki baje kti, ki ben, ki tnat dieng, ki lingmane, ki myrsiang, ki 'tiewlily, ki shrieh, ki khun masi,ki tari, ki khynnah rit, ki negro, ki gipsy, ki jinglyngniar, u shabi, ki shabi, ki jingpruid, ki it, ki skain.

Lesson – 3

Verbs and Pronouns

Verbs to be is are im
Pronouns I we you he she it, they

	Singular		*Plural*
1st Person	I am		We are
2nd Person	You are		You are
3rd Person	He, She, It	is	They are

1st Person U nongkren ne ki nongkren (I we)

2nd Person U nongkren u kren ha phi Phi phi long ka 2nd Person bad u ne ki nongkren ki long hi ki 1st Person

3rd Person U nongkren ne ki nongkren ki kten ha phi (2nd Person) shaph ing uwei p it (he she it) ne kiwei pat (they) Kita kiwei pat ne uta uwei pat ki long ha ka 3rd Person

Sentences

Ngi la ioh ia ki Pronouns I we you he she it they bad ia ki verbs to be is im ire bad ngi la nang ban buh ryntih ha ki person bad number

Khnang b i phin nym klet phi dei ban spel lyndet ia kane ka jingbuh ryntih k iba I ai h ineng

	Singular		*Plural*
1st Person	I am		– We are
2nd Person	You are		– You are
3rd Person	He, She, It	is	They are

Ngi la ioh lypa shibun bah ki nouns kum a boy a girl, a man, a woman, bad kumta ter ter

Mynta la lah ban pyniasoh ia ki nouns bad kitei kiba phi la spel lyndet da ka jingsngewthuh

(a) Shim ia ka noun a boy/a girl/a child.

	Singular		*Plural*
1st. Person	– Iam a boy	–	We are boys
2nd. Person	– You are a boy	–	You are boys
3rd. Person	-- He is a boy	–	They are boys
	She is a girl	–	They are girls
	It is a child	–	They are children

(b) Shim ia ka noun a man / a woman / a box

	Singular		*Plural*
1st. Person	– I am a man	–	We are men
2nd. Person	– You are a man	-	You are men
	He is a man	–	They are men
3rd. Person	She is a woman	--	They are women
	It is a box	--	They are boxes

It – Ha ka Pronoun **'it'** ka noun kaba bud dei ka kynja tiar, ka mrad ne i khunlung.

(c) Ki verbs **to be** ki dei ban iahap ha ki juh ki number kum -

a boy is	--	boys are
a knife is	–	knives are
he is	–	they are

Singular		*Plural*
a brush is	–	brushes are
a tooth is	--	teeth are
I am	–	they are

Exercise No. 1.

Pyndap ha ki jaka ba suda :-

a) A boy .....
b) A knife .....
c) Teeth .....
d) Pens .....
e) An island .....
f) Thieves.....
g) Knifes.....
h) A loaf .....
i) Foxes .....
j) Armies .....

Exercise No. 2.

1. Pom noh ia ka noun ka bym iahap bad ka verbs :-

a) A desk/desks are
b) A room/room is
c) A rose/roses is
d) A church/churches are
e) A glass/glasses is

2. Pom noh ia ka verb ka bym iahap bad ka noun :-

a) A fox is/are
b) A pony is/are
c) Babies is/are
d) Countries is/are
e) A women is/are
f) An umbrella is/are
g) Ants is/are

Exercise No. 3.

Pyndap ha ki jaka ba suda :-

a) You are .....
b) It is an .....
c) We are .....
d) They are .....
e) I am .....
f) ....is a cow
g) They .....mice
h) He .....a boy
i) .....is a girl
j) .....is a horse
k) Some of my friends .....here

Exercise No. 4.

TRANSLATION

1. Ka dei ka kamra. 2. U dei u khynnah. 3. Ki dei ki rangbah. 4. Ka dei ka khynnah kynthei. 5. Ka dei ka dustur. 6. Ki dei ki ben. 7. Ki dei ki tiewkulab. 8. U dei u tiewlily. 9. Phi dei u briew. 10. Ki dei ki khnai. 11. U dei u kulai. 12. Nga don hangne (I am here). 13. Ngi don hangtai (We are there). 14. U don hangne. 15. Ka don hangne. 16. Ka don hangtai. 17. Ki ksew ki don hangtai. 18. Ki kulai ki don hangne. 19. Ki dei ki soh-niamtra. 20. Ki soh-niamtra ki don hangtai. 21. Ka dei ka Shillong. 22. Ka dei ka London.

	Subject		*Predicate*
1.	I am a man	–	Shaphang jongno ngi ia kren ? Shaphang jong u I.
2.	Horses are here	-	Shaphang jong no? Shaphang – Horses
3.	They are women	–	Shaphang jong no ? Shaphang – They
4.	Roses are here	–	Shaphang jong no ? Shaphang – Roses

Kaba kren shaphang jongno jongno ka dei ka Subject Kaba jubab ba ka subject ka leh aiu ka dei ka Predicate.

	Subject	*Predicate*		*Subject*	*Predicate*
1.	I	am a girl	7.	A pony	is there
2.	He	is a boy	8.	It	is an ant
3.	They	are oranges	9.	It	is an island
4.	It	is a cow	10.	It	is a church
5.	They	are women	11.	They	are foxes
6.	Babies	are here	12.	It	is a thief.

Lesson – 4

Pronouns - There is / There are

Ha ka lesson 3 ngi la ioh ia ki Pronoun, hynrei nga kwah ban pynpaw biang ia phi ki Pronouns kiba long ki I, we, you, he, she, it, they

Khmih kine ki sentences :-

Noun	*Pronoun*
Ram is here	He is here
Sita is a girl	She is a girl
A cow is there	It is there
Cow are here	They are here
Ram Gopal and John are boys	They are boys

Ha ka jaka ba ngan ong Ram nga buh noh da ka Pronoun 'He'. Ka ktien He ka ieng ha ka jaka ka noun Ram Kumjuh ka long ia kiwei ki nouns ha ki sentence ba harum.

1. Hens are there.
   They are there.
2. John is there
   He is here.
3. Dogs and cats are animals.
   They are animals.

Exercise No. 1

Buh da ki Pronouns ha ka jaka ki nouns ba la buh **dak iong.**

1. **John** is a boy. 2. **Mary** is a girl. 3. **Ram** is a man. 4. **Sita** is a woman. 5. **A cat** is there. 6. **A dog** is here. 7. **A cat** and a dog are there 8. **Boys and girls** are here. 9. **Birds** are there. 10. **Ram, John, and Gopal** are here. 11. **Eggs** are here. 12. **Crows** are there. 13. **A crow** is here. 14. **James** is a boy.

Singular		*Plural*
There is	–	There are
This is	–	These are
That is	–	These are

Pyniasoh bad ka Noun

(a) boy

Singular	*Plural*
There is a boy	There are boys
This is a boy	These are boys
That is a boy	Those are boys

(b) bench

There is a bench	There are benches
This is a bench	These are benches
That is a bench	Those are benches

(c) box

There is a box	There are boxes
This is a box	These are boxes
That is a box	Those are boxes

(d) foot

There is a foot	There are feet
This is a foot	These are feet
That is a foot	Those are feet

Nga iohi phi shem jingeh haba phi iakynduh ia ki translation kiba long kumne :-

1. La don u myrsiang
2. La don ki sohpieng
3. La don ki khynnah shynrang
4. La don u khynnah shynrang
5. La don ki latom
6. La don u masi
7. La don ki hati

Ha ka English kitei ki sentence ki dei ban long :-

1. There is a fox
2. There are mangoes
3. There are boys
4. There is a boy
5. There are tops
6. There is a cow
7. There are elephants

Exercise No. 2.

TRANSLATION

1. La don u myrsiang. 2. La don ki myrsiang. 3. La don ki pela. 4. La don ki hati. 5. La don ki syntiew. 6. Une u dei u masi. 7. Kine ki dei ki sniang. 8. Katai ka dei ka khynnah kynthei. 9. Kito ki dei ki sohpieng. 10.Une u dei u khulom. 11. La don u khulom. 12. Kine ki dei ki khiew. 13. Une u dei u khla. 14. Katai ka dei ka ball. 15. Kine ki dei ki ball. (La don ki myrsiang lane ngi lah ban ong ki don ki myrsiang).

Lesson – 5

Articles

Ki articles ki don tang lai tylli bad kita ki dei ki – an, a, bad the.

Ha ka Lesson 2 la iohi ia kiba kum kino ki noun ngi pyndonkam **a** bad **an**.

Ban shu pynkynmaw la thoh biang tang ia ki katto katne ki noun.

A	An
a boy, a dog,	an ass, an egg, an ox, an Infant.
a horse, a hotel,	an hour (u "h" um sawa - not
a hospital.	sounded) an honest man, an M.A.

Jingpyndonkam ia ki Article 'The'

1. La pyndonkam ha khmat ka noun kaba la ong mynshuwa,
   Is this the book I gave you?

2. Haba kren ia ki mrad kum ka jaid.
   The ant is the smallest creature :
   The cow is a useful animal.

3. Ka kyrteng ka jaid bynriew.
   The English, The Indian, The Khasis, The Assamese, The Bangalees.

4 Ka kyrteng ki rivers, seas, gulfs, oceans, mountain, ranges or groups of island, hynrei kam mut ia ka kyrteng jong uwei uwei u lum ne kawei ka dewlynnong.

The Brahmaputra, the Atlantic, the Red Sea, the Bay of Bengal, the Gulf of Mexico, the Himalayas, the Andamans.

5. Ki kot – The Bible, the Ramayans, the Vedas, the Illiad bad ki kot khubor, the Assam Tribune, the Amrita Bazar Patrica, the Implanter.

6. Ki khlur, u bnai, ka sngi - the sun, the sky, the moon, the earth, the star.

7. Ha ka superlative degree of adjective -- The best boy, the richest woman

8. Ha ki adjectives haba mut ne thmu ia ki briew – The young and the old are alike his friends. (ki samla bad ki tymmen ki long kumjuh ki lok jong u). I feed the poor. (Nga bsa ia kiba duk).

9. Ngim ju buh the ha ki Plural nouns lait noh tang haba ngi kwah ban kren janai Flowers are always charming. The Flower in our garden were stolen last night.

10. Haba kren ia u briew kyllum kum - ka jaid -- Man is mortal. (ym donkam article).

11. Ym dei ban buh **the** ne **a** ha ka kyrteng briew, kyrteng shnong.

Exercise No 1.

Pyndap **a, an**, lane **the** ha ki jaka kiba dei.

1. Shillong is ..... beautiful hills station.
2. Shillong is ..... capital of Meghalaya.
3. Honesty is .....best Policy.
4. ....horse is a useful animal.
5. .... mango is the best fruit.
6. He is as stupid as ..... ass.
7. I bought ..... horse, ...ox and ..... pig.
8. He is .....honour to his country.
9. Assamese is ..... easy language.
10. ..... sun shines brightly.
11. ..... moon is up in ..... sky.
12. I have come without ..... umbrella.

Exercise No. 2.

Buh article ha kaba dei ban buh bad iehnoh kumto ia ki sentence kiba beit.

1.These are ripe mangoes. 2. This is ripe mango. 3. I see a man feed elephant. 4. Faith, hope and charity are great virtues. 5. Indira is daughter of Nehru. 6. Gold is more precious than silver. 7. Earth is one of the planets. 8. The earth goes round sun. 9. Set back clock, it is hour too fast. 10. The doctor says it is hopeless case.

Exercise No. 3.

Pom ia ki sentence ki bym dei

1. He was best boy in the class.
   He was the best boy in the class.
2. The man is mortal. A man ia mortal. Man is mortal.
3. We help blind and poor.
   We help the blind and the poor.
4. Kupli is the biggest river in K. J. Hills.
   The Kupli is the biggest rivers in K. J. Hills.
5. We read English. We read the English.
6. English are brave race. The English are a brave race
7. A love is stronger than death.
   Love is stronger than death.

Lesson – 6

Gender

My father is here. My mother is there. Ram is the husband of Sita, Sita is the wife of Ram.

Ha kitei sawtylli ki sentence ki don ki noun kiba long shynrang bad kynthei.

Father, husband ki dei ki shynrang bad kumta la khot ia ki Masculine Gender, Mother, wife kiba long ki kynthei la khot Feminine Gender.

Ki nouns kiba ngim lah ban ong la ki dei ki Masculine ne Feminine kum a teacher, a docktor, a cook–ngi ong kum ia kita ba ki long ki common Gender.

Ki noun ki bym don jingim bad ki bym long kynthei ne shynrang ngi ong ba ki dei ki Neuter Gender, – a book, a stone, a school.

The List of Gender

(1) **Common Gender**

A teacher, a pupil, a monarch, a bird, a fowl, the parents, a child, an infant, the people, a person, a friend, a stranger, a doctor, an orphan, a servant, a clerk, a cook, a hound.

(2) **Neuter Gender**

A book, a pen, a stone, milk, a gun, a school, a nest.

(3)

Masculine	*Feminine*	*Masculine*	*Feminine*
Hero	Heroine	grandfather	grandmother
Sultan	Sultana	land lord	land lady
bachelor	maid	man servant	maid servant
boar	sow	school master	school mistress
boy	girl	washer man	washer woman
brother	sister	Prince	Princess
bull or ox	cow	man	woman
bull calf	cow calf	he goat	she goat
cock	hen	milkman	milk maid
dog	bitch	author	authoress
father	mother	gain	giantest
fox	vixen	heir	heiress
gentleman	lady	host	hostess
husband	wife	Jew	Jewess
horse	mare	lion	lioness
king	queen	tiger	tigress
lad	lass	shepherd	shepherdess
lord	lady	actor	actress
male	female	traitor	traitress
nephew	niece	Negro	Negress
pappa	mamma	Emperor	Empress
sir	madam	Master	Mistress
son	daughter	Prince	Princes
uncle	aunt	Duke	Duchess
widower	widow	Earl	Countess

Gender of Pronoun

Masculine	*Feminine*	*Neuter*	*Masculine*	*Feminine*	*Neuter*
he	she	it	who	who	which
his	her	its	whose	whose	which
him	her	it	whom	whom	whose

Exercise No. 1.

1. Iathuh ia ka Gender jong :-
   cook, doctor, parent, boy, father, widower, uncle.
2. Ai ia ki Gender kiba ia pyrshah :–
   Prince, lady, boar, heroine, land-lady, grandfather, widower, lad, cow, sir, school-mistress.

Exercise No. 2.

Iathuh ki dei ki gender aiu tang ia kito kiba la buh **dak iong**. **She** was a good **girl**. **He** is a good **boy**. The **lion** has a mane. The **lioness** has no mane. It is a long **table**. It is a short **pencil**. The **ship** missed her direction. The **moon** appeared in all her beauty. The **sun** never rest in its toil.

Lesson – 7

Interrogative bad Assertive Sentences

Ki Sentence kiba long jingkylli ki dei ki Interrogative Sentences.
Ki sentences kiba shu ong ne iaid beit la ong ba ki dei ha ki Assertive Sentences, Positive Sentences.
Ngi la ioh tang kine ki verb- -is, am, are, -- Ki Sentence jong ngi, namar kata, kin long tang kita kiba don ki verb kiba ngi la ioh.

Assertive	*Interrogative*
1. I am a boy	Am I a boy?
2. We are boys	Are we boys?
3. You are a girl	Are you a girl?
4. It is a horse	Is it a horse?
5. It is a table	Is it a table?
6. They are table	Are they table?
7. It is a country	Is it a country?
8. It is a calf	Is it a calf?
9. They are countries	Are they countries?
10. They are calves	Are they calves?
11. It is a cry	Is it a cry ?
12. They are babies	Are they babies?
13. They are daisies	Are they daisies?
14. It is a daisy	Is it a daisy?
15. It is an island	Is it an island?
16. I am here	Am I here.
17. It is Shillong	Is it Shillong?
18. It is an umbrella	Is it an umbrella?

Phi la iohi na kitei ki Sentences (1-18) ba la shu buh sha khmat ia ki verbs is, am, are, ha ka Assertive Sentence ba ka Sentence kan long Interrogative. Kumta buh shakhmat ia ki - is, am bad are ha ka sentence. Lada ong ia phi ba phi pynlong interrogative sentence ia kata ka Sentence.

Negative Sentence

Ka Sentence kaba ia pyrshah ia ka Assertive Sentence, la khot ka Negative Sentence.

Assertive Sentence — I am a king

Negative Sentence — I am not a king
(Ngam dei u Syiem)

	Assertive	*Negative*
1.	I am a king	I am not a king
2.	I am a minister	I am not a minister
3.	You are a fool	You are not a fool
4.	You are a thief	You are not a thief
5.	We are Khasis	We are not Khasis
6.	I am an Indian	I am not an Indian
7.	You are Bengalees	You are not Bengalees
8.	They are stone	They are not stone
9.	They are loaves	They are not loaves
10.	They are fishes	They are not fishes
11.	Mice are here	Mice are not here
12.	Snakes are there	Snakes are not there
13.	She is a woman	She is not a woman
14.	She is a girl	She is not a girl
15.	They are flowers	They are not flowers

Ban pynlong Negative Sentence ia ka Assertive Sentence dei ban shu buh 'not' hadien ki verbs – is, am, are.

Exercise No. 1.

Pynkylla Interrogative ia kine harum:–

1. We are not boys. 2. We are girls. 3. They are dog. 4. It is a dog. 5. It is a car. 6. It is a bus. 7. It is a jeep. 8. They are flowers. 9. It is a chair. 10. They are pens. 11. They are cliffs. 12. They are gulfs. 13. They are chief. 14. It is an island. 15. They are islands.

Exercise No.2.

Pynkylla sha ka Negative Sentence ia kine harum :

1. It is a book. 2. It is a dog. 3. It is an ox. 4. It is a chalk 5. They are boxes. 6. They are benches. 7. They are roses. 8. They are lilies. 9. They are leaves. 10. It is a stone. 11. Mice are here. 12. Horses are there. 13. They are aeroplanes. 14. They are jets 15. They are jeeps. 16 He is a member 17. It is a pig. 18 Roses are here. 19. Classes are there. 20. It is a flower.

Exercise No. 3

TRANSLATION

1. Ki dei ki sniang. 2. Em, kim dei 3. U dei u sniang 4. Um dei u sniang? 5. Em, um dei. 6. Udei u khynnah? 7. Em, um dei. 8. Ka dei ka sim? 9. Hooid ka dei ka sim. 10. Hooid ka dei. 11. Phi long ki tiar ialehkai. 12. Em ngim long ki tiar ialehkai. 13 Ki dei ki masi 14. Ki dei ki hati? 15. Kim dei ki rangbah. 16 Kim dei ki kynthei 17. Ki dei ki khynnah shynrang. 18. Ka dei ka dewlynnong. 19. Kam dei ka dewlynnong. 20. Ka dei ka pung.

Lesson - 9

Adjective

(1) Ha ka sentence - He is a man, ngim lah ban iathuh u briew (a man) u long uba kumno. U lah ban long uba iong, uba lieh, uba sngaid. uba raikhoh, uba lyngkot, uba jrong, uba bha, uba sniew bad kumta ter ter.

Dei ban buh ha kawei ka ktien ka ban batai ia ka noun:–

1. He is a **black man**
2. He is a **white man**
3. He is a **thin man**
4. He is a **fat man**
5. He is a **short man**
6. He is a **tall man**
7. He is a **good man**
8. He is a **bad man**

Ki ktien ba la ai dak iong ki batai ia ka noun, 'man

(Namarkata ki dei ki Adjective).

1. He is a – adjective – noun.
2. She is a – " " "
3. It is a – " " "
4. They are – " " "
5. We are – " " "
6. You are a – " " "
7. You are – " " "

Pronouns	*Adjective*		*Nouns*
1. He	is a	black	man
2. She	is a	white	girl
3. It	is a	black	cat
4. They	are	good	boys
5. We	are	good	girls
6. You	are a	small	boy
7. You	are	small	boys

(2) Tharai mynta phim kwah ban buh ia ka noun, phi lah ban buh tang ka adjective, bad ka article **a** lane **an** kam don kam shuh.

Kum ia kıta ki sentence la ong ba la pyndonkam Predicatively.

Pronouns		*Adjectives*	*Nouns*	
1. He	is	black	–	Ym donkam Noun shuh
2. She	is	white	-	
3. It	ıs	black	–	
4 They	are	good	–	
5. We	are	good	-	
6. You	are	small	–	

Ym tang ia ki Pronouns hynreı ıa ki nouns phı lah ban leh kumjuh:–

Nouns		*Adjectives*
1. Cats	are	white
2. A cat	is	white
3. Mcn	are	poor
4. A man	is	poor
5. A lion	is	big
6. Lions	are	big
7. Grass	is	green

1. There is a dog.
2. There is a black dog.
3. There are dogs
4. There are black dogs.

Kynmaw ba dei ban buh 'a' tang ha ka Singular bad ban nym buh 'a' ha ka Plural.

(3) **Ka list ki Adjectives**

Colour – violet, blue, green, yellow, orange, red, black, white, brown, dark, grey.

Size – big, small, long, short, fat, thin, tall, long.

Number – one, two, three, four, etc.

Quantity – many, more, much.

Quality – bad, good, beautiful, ugly, sweet, bitter, rich, poor, nice, cold, hot, warm, light, heavy, bright, dull, lazy, smart, active, intelligent, educated, illiterate, swift, slow, sharp, blunt, wise, foolish, fine, quick, wicked, naughty, stupid.

(4) **Buh adjective ha ki Nouns khmih ka rukom kumne phin leh** : -

	Khlem Adjective	*Ba la pynrung Adjective*
1	She is a land A land – Ka Ri India ia kaba la niew kum ka kmie	She is a **rich** land She is a **fair** land She is a **warm** land She is a **rare** land She is a **hold** land
2.	It is a forest	It is a **dense** forest It is a **big** forest It is a **dark** forest
3.	They are rivers of India	They are **great** rivers of India They are **nice** rivers of India
4.	It was a well	It was an **old** well It was a **deep** well It was a **good** well
5.	They are coins	They are **gold** coins They are **silver** coins They are **copper** coins They are **false** coins
6.	A man has a cat	And old man has a **white** cat A wise man has a **small** cat A good man has a **good** cat
7.	It was a hotel	It was a **big** hotel It was a **good** hotel It was a **dirty** hotel

Note:– Lah ban thaw shuh shuh kiwei pat ki sentence kiba don adjective. Kitei ki shu long tang ki nuska.

Exercise No.1.

Buh adjective ha ki nouns:-

1. There are horse. 2. He is a boy. 3. I am a girl. 4. We are girls. 5. Chairs are here. 6. Ram is a boy. 7. A snake is there. 8. There are boys. 9. There is a boys. 10. It ia a loaf. 11. Mangoes are there. 12. There are mangoes. 13. A jeep is here. 14. He is a judge. 15. It is a joy. 16. It is a joke. 17 They are walls. 18. They are boys. 19 It is a bus. 20. A cloth is here. 21. A fox was there. 22. They are shoes. 23. It is a garden. 24. I have a rose.

Exercise No. 2.

Pyndap ha ki jaka ba suda da ki Adjective.

1. _____ _____rose are here.
2. ___ ___ _____ bridge is there.
3. I am_____.
4. I am a ___ _____ ___boy
5. They are _____ _____.
6. It is a _____ _____cat.
7. There is a _ ___ ___ ___dog.
8. There are ___ _____ _flowers.
9. Men are _ _____ _____ .
10. Children are _____ _____.
11. Sita is __ ___ ___ ___ _ _____.
12. Sita is a _____ _____girl.
13. This is a ___ ____ _____car.
14. This car is_____.
15. A boy is_____.
16. Boys are _____ ____.

Exercise No.3.

TRANSLATION

1. La don u ksew. 2. La don u ksew uba saw. 3. La don ki ksew. 4. La don ki ksew kiba lieh. 5. Ki dei ki sniang. 6. Ki dei ki sniang kiba sngaid. 7. La don u sniang. 8. La don shiphew tylli ki sniang. 9. U dei u syntiew. 10. La don u syntiew. 11. U syntiew u long uba saw. 12. U long u syntiew uba saw. 13. U dei u syntiew uba saw. 14. Ka dei ka rabbit kaba lieh. 15. Ka rabbit ka dei kaba lieh. 16. Ki rabbit ki dei kiba lieh. 17. Ki rabbit ki long kiba lieh. 18. Ka rabbit kam dei kaba lieh. 19. Phi lei u khynnah? 20. Phim dei u khynnah uba bha. 21. Ngam dei u khynnah iba sniew.

Possessive Adjective

Singular	–	*Pronouns*		*Plural*	–	*Pronouns*
I	–	my	–	We	–	our
You	–	your	–	They	–	their
He	–	his	–	They	–	their
She	–	her	–	They	–	their
It	–	Its	-	They	–	their

Ki Possessive adjective ki dei ban don ha khmat ka nouns :–

1. This is my house.
2. This is our house.
3. This is your house.
4. This is her house.
5. This is their house.
6. Our house is small.
7. Their house is small.
8. Her house is fine.
9. These are their house.
10. It is my car.
11. No, it is our car.
12. That is your horses.
13. Its tail is short.

Barabor ki Possessive Adjective ki iaid ha shuwa ka noun :-

This is my pen
This is your - noun
This is his - noun
This is her - noun
This is our - noun

It is my pen
It is your - noun
It is her - noun
It is his - noun
It is your - noun

Possessive in Predicate

Eg. - mine, ours, yours, his, theirs.

Sentences

Possessive Adjective		*Possessive in Predicate*
This is my pen	–	This pen is mine
This is his pen	–	This pen is his
This is her pen	–	This pen is hers
This is your pen	–	This pen is yours
This is their house	–	This house is theirs
This is our house	–	This house is ours

Singular	*Plural*
My (mine)	Our (ours)
Your (yours)	Your (yours)
His (his) / Her (hers) / It (its)	They (theirs)

Possessive' s

	Singular	
Ram' s pen	–	a pen of Ram
Ram's brother	–	a brother of Ram
Ram' s house	–	a house of Ram
A boy's house	-	a house of a boy
	Plural	
Buh apostrophi shabar u S		
Boys' book	–	books of boys
Soldiers' tents		tents of soldier
Horses' feet	–	feet of horses

Ki nouns ki bym kut ha u s ha ka Plural, shu buh apostrophi bad s kumne :-

Men's live	–	lives of men
Children's toys	–	toys of children
Oxen's humps	–	humps of oxen

Ki nouns ki bym don jingim ym lah ban buh **apostrophi** bad s kumne :-

The leg of the table		ym dei ban thoh : Table's leg
The cover of a book	–	ym dei ban thoh : Book's cover

Ki nouns kiba mut ia ka por, ka jingkhia ki donkam apostorphi bad u s.

Singular		*Plural*
1. A man's life	–	Men's lives

Lada phi ong A boy school ka mut ka skul jong uwei u khynnah.

2. A boy's school	–	Boys' school
3. A girl's books	–	Girls' book
4. A bee's sting	–	Bees' sting
5. A day's march	–	Days' march
6. One day's leave	–	Two days' leave.

Pule ia kane ka Translation

Khasi	English
1. Kane ka dei ka jeep jong nga.	This is my jeep.
2. Kane ka jeep ka dei ka jong nga.	This jeep is mine.
3. Ka jeep ka dei ka jong nga.	A jeep is mine.
4. Ka jeep ka dei ka jong u.	A jeep is his.
5. Ka jeep u Ram ka don hangne.	Ram's jeep is here.
6. Ka jeep ka dei ka jong ki.	A jeep is theirs.
7. Ka dei ka jeep jong ngi.	It is our jeep.
8. Ka jeep jong ki shipai ka don hangne.	A soldiers' jeep is here.
9. Ka jeep jong u shipai ka don hangtei.	A soldier's jeep is there.

Exercise No. 1

Pule ia kine ki sentence bad jubab ia ki jingkylli :-

1. My name is Aibor.
2. My pens are here .
3. These are my dogs.
4. My dogs are here.
5. This is not my jeep.
6. It is Ram's jeep.
7. Ram's jeep is here.

Jubab ia ki jingkylli

1. What is your name?
2. Where are your pens?
3. Are these your dog?
4. Where are your dogs?
5. Is this your jeep?
6. Whose jeep is this?
7. Where is Ram's jeep?

Exercise No. 2.

TRANSLATION

1.Haei ka pla jong u? 2. Ka pla jong u ka don hangne. 3. U khulom jongno une? 4. Une u khulom udei u jong ka. 5. U khulom udei u jong nga. 6. U dei u khulom jong nga. 7. Katei ka dei ka tupia u Ham. 8. Kine ki dei ki khun bynriew. 9. Ki dei ki khun bynriew jong i Biang. 10. Ka dei ka sni jong u ngap. 11. Ka long saw sngi lynti iaid. 12. Shano u khynnah jong nga? 13. U khynnah jong phi u don hangtei. 14. Kine ki dei masi jong phi. 15. Kito ki dei ki masi jong I Arlina.

Lesson –10

(1) **Past Tense**

Kiba ngi la leh haduh ka lesson 7 ki dei ki sentences kiba don ki verbs is, am, are.Ngi pat leh kiwei pat ki verbs.

Ki verbs is, am bad are ki dei ki Present Tense. Ban shu pynkynmaw, ngi thoh biang harum ia ki Pronouns Person bad Number :-

(2) **Present Tense**

Singular			*Plural*
1st Person	I am		We are
2nd Person	You are		You are
3rd Person	He, She, It	is	They are

(3) **Past Tense**

Singular			*Plural*
1st Person	I was		We are
2nd Person	You were		
3rd Person	He, She, It	was	They were

(4) **Tense**

Verbs	*Presents*	*Pasts*
Is, am, are	is	was
	am	was
	are	were

Sentences

Singular		*Plural*
I was a boy.	–	We were boys.
You are a boy.	–	You were boys.
He was a boy.	–	They were boys.
She was a girl.	–	They were girls.
It was a child.	–	They were children.

(5) Sentences

Present Tense	*Past Tense*
1. I am a boy	– I was a boy
2. You are a baby	– You were a baby
3. He is a man	– He was a man
4. She is a woman	– She was a woman
5. It is a child	– It was a child
6. They are men.	– They were men
7. We are boys	– We were boys
8. There is a dog	– There was a dog
9. There are dogs	– There were dogs
10. My dogs are here	– My dogs were here
11. His cows are white	– His cows were white
12. They are his cows	– They were his cows
13. Cows are mine	– Cows were mine
14. These are there houses	– These were their houses
15. They are my dogs	– They were my dogs

(6) Interrogative bad Negative Sentence

Ban pynkylla sha ka Interrogative bad Negative Sentence dei ban leh kumjuh kum ia kito kiba don ha ka lesson kumne:-

	Assertive	*Interrogative*
Present	– I am a boy	– Am I a boy?
Tense	– You are a girl	– Are you a girl?
Past	– I was a boy	– Was I a boy?
Tense	– You were a girl	– Were you a girl?

	Assertive	*Negative*
Present	– They are fishes	– They are not fishes
Tense	– I am a Khasi	– I am not a Khasi
Past	– They were fishes	– They were not fishes
Tense	– I was a Khasi	– I was not a Khasi

Exercise No. 1

Pynkylla sha ka Past Tense:-

1. This is a cat. 2. This is your cat. 3. This is her cat. 4. These are his cats. 5. These cats are his. 6. There is a cat. 7. There are cats. 8. You are a man. 9. Are you a man?

10. You are not a man. 11. You are a boy. 12. There are four men. 13. There are four big men. 14. Were are your men? 15. Where is your girl? 16. My girl is here. 17. My white girl is there. 18. We are children. 19. Are we children ? 20. We are not children. 21. These are my black shoes. 22. A man is tall. 23. A man is short. 24. Men are bad. 25. A man is bad.

Exercise No. 2.

Pynkylla sha ka Interrogative Sentence:-

1. You were there. 2. I was here. 3. Cat were white. 4. Boys were clever. 5. Cats were black. 6. There were men. 7. There was a dog. 8. Classes were dark. 9. A glass is white. 10. Loaves were brown. 11. Horses were gentle. 12. A boy was there.

Exercise No. 3.

Pynkylla sha ka Negative Sentence.

1. It was a book. 2. It was a dog. 3. It was an ox. 4. It was a chalk. 5. A box was here. 6. It was our jeep. 7. An elephant was his. 8. Horses were theirs. 9. I was my pig. 10. It was his pig. 11. There was a flower. 12. His pen was sharp. 13. They were girls. 14. It was a bird. 15. There were hens.

Lesson –11

Verbs – has, have – Present Tense
had – Past Tense

(1) Present Tense

	Singular		*Plural*
1st Person	I have	–	We have
2nd Person	You have	–	You have
3rd Person	He, She, It } has	–	They have

(2) **Past Tense**

	Singular		*Plural*
1st Person	I had		We had
2nd Person	You had		You had
3rd Person	He, She, It	had	They had

(3) Ngi lah ban buh sa ka noun ne ki nouns ha kitei kumne harum :-

	Noun – a ball		(*Present Tense*)
	I have a ball		We have a ball
	You have ball		You have a ball.
3rd Person	She has a ball He has a ball It has a ball.		They have a ball.

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	Noun - Mangoes		(*Present Tense*)
	I have a mango		We have mangoes.
	You have mangoes		You have mangoes.
3rd Person –	She He It	has mangoes	They have mangoes

~~~~~~~

Sita She		has mangoes
Ram He		has mangoes
A monkey It		has mangoes

Tang ha ka 3rd Person, Singular Numbers, Presents Tense la buh da ka verb has.

(4) Ka don ka jingbakla kaba khraw ha ki khynnah ha kaba pyndonkam ia ki is, am, are bad ki has, have.

U don hangne – He is here.

Ki don hangne – They are here.

Don bun kiba thoh bakla – He has here; They have here.

Shu kynmaw ba haba don da lade buh da ki verb is, am, are bad kaba don eiei bun da ki verbs has bad have.

Harum la pyni ia ka jingiapher ha ka English ia ka jingpyndonkam ia ka ktien Don.

Ka Subject ka don eiei	*Ka Subject ka don da lade*
1. He has a flower	He is here
2. She has a bag	She is here
3. You have a baby	You are here
4. I have a book	I am here
5. They have fruit	They are here
6. John has a cup	John is here
7. Mary has a car	Mary is here
8. He has a jeep	He is here
9. My dog has a bone	My dog is here
10. Cows have sheds	Cows are here
11. Ram's dog has a white bone	Ram's dogs are here

Exercise No. 1

TRANSLATION

1. U don u syntiew. 2. U don hangne. 3. U Nehru u don u syntiew uba saw. 4. U Nehru u don hangne. 5. Ka don ka pla. 6. Ka don hangne. 7. Ka Indira ka don ka pla. 8. Ka Indira ka don hangne. 9. U ksew jong nga u don ka shyieng doh. 10. U ksew jong nga u don hangne. 11. U ksew jong ka Sita u don ka rong kaba saw. 12. U ksew jong u John u don hangne.

Exercise No. 2.

Pyndap da ki has, have, is. am, are.

1. Nehru.....a daughter. 2. His daughter ..... here. 3. Mary and Judy ..... beautiful dolls. 4. They .....beautiful clothes. 5. You ..... a pen. 6. You ..... here. 7. A rainbow ..... seven colours. 8. It.....seven colours. 9. I.....his son. 10. Indira.....Nehru's daughter. 11. She ..... Nehru's daughter. 12. We ..... here.

Exercise No.3

Pule ia kane ka dkhot harum bad jubab ia ki jingkylli :–

Banji is a girl. Banji is here. Banji and Banri are good girls. They are here. Banji has a white dog. Banri has a black dog. Girls have two dogs. It is Banji's dogs. It is Banri's dogs. They are girl's dogs. Dogs are theirs. Two dogs are here. They are good dogs. Dogs have two bones. Dogs are here. No, they are not here. They are there.

(A) Jubab :–

1. Is Banji a girl? 2. Are Banji and Banri good girls? 3. Has Banri a black dog? 4. Whose white dog is this? 5. Where are dogs ?

(B) Pyndap :-

1. Banji.....a girl. 2. Banri.....a girl. 3. They .....girls. 4. Banji and Banri.....here. 5. They .....here. 6. Banji.....a white dog. 7. Banri .....a black dog. 8. Girls.....two dogs. 9. A white dog and a black dog.....here.

(5)	*Assertive*	*Interrogative*
1.	I have a pen.	Have I a pen ?
2.	The dogs has a tail.	Has this dog a tail ?
3.	My cat has a bushy tail.	Has my cat a bushy tail ?
4.	The lion has a sharp teeth.	Has the lion sharp teeth ?
5.	He has a cap.	Has he a cap ?
6.	You have a short pencil.	Have you a short pencil ?
7.	He has a brother.	Has he a brother ?
8.	Crows have sharp beak.	Have crows sharp beaks ?
9.	Nehru and Indira have red roses.	Have Nehru and Indira red roses ?
10.	She has a fan.	Has she a fan ?
11.	We have a big house.	Have we a big house ?

(6)	*Assertive*	*Negative*
1.	I have a cup of tea.	I have not a cup of tea.
2.	I have a pice.	I have not a pice.
3.	We have a horse.	We have not a horse.
4.	We have a big dog.	We have not a big dog.
5.	You have fox.	You have not a fox.
6.	You have a peg.	You have not a peg.
7.	He has a picture.	He has not a picture.
8.	He has a candle.	He has not a candle.
9.	Sheila has a map.	Sheila has not a map.
10.	Suna has a chalk.	Suna has not a chalk.
11.	Arbor has a big ball.	Arbor has not a big ball.
12.	Arnold has a toy.	Arnold has not a toy.
13.	They have a house.	They have not a house.
14.	She has a banana.	She has not a banana.
15.	A banana has a bone.	A banana has not a bone.
16.	Mary has a lamp.	Mary has not a lamp.

Exercise No. 4.

Pynkylla sha ka Interrogative :–

1. My sister has a nice chair.
2. A nice chair is in the Varandah
3. A chair is black.
4. My radio is big
5. I have a big radio
6. My radio is on the table
7. My fair lady has a bunch of flowers
8. Shillong is our lovely capital
9. Ward's lake is in Shillong
10. Meghalaya is our state
11. You have a cup of tea
12. I have pleasure to say a few words
13. My friends has twenty pigs

Exercise No. 5.

Pynkylla sha ka Negative :–

1. I am here. 2. We are here. 3. They are here. 4. She is an old woman. 5. An old woman has a dog. 6. A dog is lame. 7. A dog has a bushy tail. 8. A dog has a big bone. 9. I have a good pen. 10. Its nib is pointed. 11. My sister has a small house. 12. Her small house is near. 13. There is a good dog in the house. 14. There is a good servant in the house. 15. His name is Jack. 16. Jack has a wife. 17. They have a son. 18. Their son is beautiful.

Present Tense

Singular - Plural

I have – We have
You have – You have
He, She, It } has – They have

Present Tense -Past Tense

Is	–	Was
Am	–	Was
Are	–	Were
Has	–	Had
Haye	–	Had

Past Tence

Singular - Plural

I had – I had
You had – We had
He, She, It } had – They had

Present Tense - Past Tense

I have	–	I had
We have	–	We had
You have	–	You had.
He, She, It } has	–	He, She, It } had
They have	–	They had

Exercise No. 6.

Pynkylla sha ka Past Tense

1. I am a boy. 2. I am here. 3. He is a man. 4. He is here. 5. She is a girl. 6. She is here. 7. They are men. 8. They are here. 9. Cats are white. 10. Dogs are black. 11. I have a pen. 12. You have a ring. 13. A ring is here. 14. Are you here ? 15. Birds are green. 16. They have two birds. 17. Mary has a little lamp. 18. Alladin has a magic lamp. 19. We are poor. 20. I have three white horses.

Revision

A. Turn Singular into Plural and Plural into Singular :–

1. He is a good boy. 2. We are idle girls. 3. She is late. 4. My book is in my hand. 5. The master is busy. 6. The knife is blunt. 7. Her frock is dirty. 8. We are ready. 9. Ours pens are black. 10. Their books are new. 11. It is an ass. 12. The eggs are white. 13. Here is an orange. 14. A child is sick. 15 It is a piano. 16. We have good dogs. 17. She has a dog.

B. Turn Affirmative sentence into Interrogative and Interrogative into Affirmative :–

1. I am a boy. 2. Am I a girl ? 3. Are these your books ? 4. This is my seat. 5. Were you there ? 6. His house is very far from the school. 7. Betima is the only girl. 8. Are you alone ? 9. There is a man. 10. It is a bird. 11. Has the bird some grass in its beak. 12. The bird is in its nest. 13. Is the nest big ? 14. Are there small bird in the nest ? 15. My father is a farmer 16. Are the crops ripe. 17. Those are reapers. 18. Have they sickle in their hands ? 19. The reapers are smart. 20. Our crops are good.

C. Turn Affirmative sentence into Negative and Negative into Affirmative :–

1. My pen is on the table. 2. Her pen is not on the table. 3. A man is here. 4. I am not deaf. 5. Cats are always black. 6. I have a kite. 7. They were not there. 8. The sky is not blue. 9. I have not a pice. 10. The land is wet. 11. The field are full of corn.

D. Turn into Past Tense:

1. The master is busy. 2. We are tired. 3. We are here. 4. They have a car. 5. I am ready. 6. Sita has a fan. 7. His cup is full. 8. My shoes are new. 9. The teachers are there. 10. The teacher has a chalk.

E. Translate the following into English :

1. U dei u Minot. 2. Em, ki dei u Minot, u Shem bad u Dik. 3. U Minot, u Shem bad u Dik ki don hangne. 4. U Minot u don ka kot; u Shem u don u khulom; u Dik u don ka bol. 5. Ki dei ki khynnah shynrang. 6. Kim dei ki khynnah kynthei. 7. Ki khynnah shynrang ki don ha klass IV. 8. Ki khynnah kynthei ki long kiba smat: Ki khynnah shynrang ki long kiba jrong. 9. Ki paro (doves) ki long kiba lieh. 10. Ki tyngab kim long kiba lieh.

F. Give the opposite of the following adjectives :

Sweet, new, smooth, happy, stormy, sharp, broad, light, pretty, cheap tall, white, intelligent, slow.

(eg. sweet - bitter, happy - sad; tall - short).

Lesson – 12

Strong and Weak Verbs

Ngi la dep ia ki verbs .

Present Tense	*Past Tense*
Is	Was
Am	Was
Are	Were
Have	Had
Has	Had

(1) Mynta ngin poi sha ki verbs kiba la khot ha ka English **ki Strong bad Weak Verbs.**

(a) **Ki Strong Verbs** ki dei kita kiba long **Past Tense** da kaba pynkylla ia u vowel jong ka Present Tense kum begin – began, come – came.

(b) **Ki Weak Verbs** ki dei kito kiba long **Past Tense** da kaba add **t** lane **d** ha ka present tense kum : love – loved, burn – burnt.

(2) **Ban kynmaw ia ka Past Tense bad Past Participle jong ki verbs strong and weak dei ban pule bunsien ia kine harum khnang ba ki shkor bad ki khmat jong phi kin ioh kem.**

La khleh lang ia ki strong and weak verbs :-

Present Tense	*Past Tense*	*Past Participle*
awake	awoke	awoke
arrive	arrived	arrived
bear	bore	borne
beat	beat	beaten
begin	began	begun
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bleed	bled	bled
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
beg	begged	begged
bomb	bombed	bombed
come	came	came
crow	crew	crowed
carry	carried	carried
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
creep	crept	crept
close	closed	closed
clap	clapped	clapped
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dance	danced	danced
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
dare	dared	dared
die	died	dead
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
fight	fought	fought
fly	flew	flown
find	found	found
forget	forgot	forgotten
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
flee	fled	fled
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown

Present Tense	*Past Tense*	*Past Participle*
have	had	had
hang	hung hanged	hung hanged
hide	hid	hid
hiss	hissed	hissed
hold	held	held
jump	jumped	jumped
kiss	kissed	kissed
kick	kicked	kicked
know	knew	known
lie	lay	lain
love	loved	loved
learn	learned	learned
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
lend	lent	lent
pull	pulled	pulled
pass	passed	passed
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
read	read	read
saw	sawed	sawed
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
shrink	shrank	shrunk
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
slay	slew	slain
smell	smelt	smelt
sow	sowed	sowed
sell	sold	sold
spend	spent	spent
spin	spun	spun
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
strike	struck	struck
swear	swore	sworn

Present Tense	*Past Tense*	*Past Participle*
swim	swam	swum
sleep	slept	slept
take	took	taken
tear	tore	torn
teach	taught	taught
throw	threw	thrown
try	tried	tried
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
thank	thanked	thanked
wear	wore	worn
weave	wore	woven
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
write	wrote	written
weep	wept	wept

(3) Conjugation – ka mut kaba ai ki bynta ba kongsan jong ka verb.

(4) Conjugate ia ka verb '**go**' ha ka Present Indefinite.

		Singular		*Plural*
1st	Person	I go	–	We go
2nd	Person	You go	–	You go
3rd	Person	He goes She goes It goes		They go

Verb 'Cry'

		Singular		*Plural*
1st	Person	I cry	–	We cry
2nd	Person	You cry	–	You cry
3rd	Person	He cries She cries It cries	–	They cry

(5) (a) Verb 'kiss' ha ka 3rd Person, Singular Number, Present Tense, Present Indefinite,

(b) Verb drink " " " "

(c) Verb fly " " " "

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1. Kiss - ~~He kiss her~~ She kisses him.
   Drinks – He drinks water/she drinks water.
   Fly – He flies a kite/she flies a kite.
   Ha ka jaka ka pronoun lah ban buh da ka noun.
   He lane Ram kisses her ne Sita.
   Kumne : Ram Kisses Sita.

(6) Shuh shuh ki nuksa 3rd Person, Singular Number, Plural Number, Present Tense, Present Indefinite.

Present Indefinite

3rd Person *Singular*			*Plural*
	Verb		
Write –	He write a letter	-	They write a letter
Jump –	He jumps in the sea	-	They jump in the sea
Drink -	He drinks water	–	They drink water
Kick -	He kicks the ball	--	They kick the ball
Fly –	He flies a kite	-	They fly a kite
Sleep	He sleeps		They sleep
Smell -	He smells a rose		They smell a rose
Know -	She knows me	-	They know me
Love	She loves him	–	They love them
Pulls -	It pulls a cart	-	They pull a cart
Run -	It runs a race	-	They run a race
Stand –	It stands there	-	They stand there
See -	It sees me		They see me

(7) Kynmaw ban add "S" ha ka verb ha ki sentences kiba long 3rd Person, Singular Number, Present Tense, Present Indefinite. Phi la iohi ba ka long kumta ha ki sentences kiba don ha ka article 6. Shuh shuh ki nuksa:

1. Mary opens the door
2. John helps Mary
3. Jona uses my pen
4. India helps Nepal
5. A tiger catches a dog
6. A cat kills a rat
7. The sun rises in the east
8. The moon goes round the earth.
9. The school closes today
10. Akbar ascends the throne
11. Ram works
12. He eats fruit
13. She cries
14. It runs

Lesson – 13

(1) Interrogative Sentences

Eg. 1. A tiger roars – 3rd Person, Singular, Present
2. Tigers roars – 3rd Person, Plural, Present.

GOVT. OF MEGHALAYA

(2) Conjugate ia ka Verb "do"

I do		– We do
You do		– You do
He, She, It	does	– They do

Does – 3rd Person, Singular Present Tense
Do – 1st Person/2nd Person Singular/ Plural
3rd Person ha ka Plural Number.

(3) 3rd Person Singular, Present, Present Indifinite

	Assertive	*Interogative*
1.	A tiger roars	Does a tiger roar?
2.	A man talk	Does a man talk?
3.	A cat mews	Does a cat mew?
4.	A cock crows	Does a cock crow?
5.	A fish swims	Does a fish swim?
6.	An elephant trumpets?	Does an elephant trumpet?
7.	An owl hoots	Does an owl hoot?
8.	A frog croaks	Does a frog croak?
9.	A dove goos	Does a dove goos?
10.	An ant creeps	Does an ant creep?
11.	He meets me	Does he meet me?
12.	Sita does it	Does Sita do it?
13.	He knows the name of the boy	Does he know the name of the boy?
14.	A boy succeeds in the Examination	Does a boy succeeds in the Examination?
15.	Alexender tries many time	Does Alexender try many time?
16.	He stands near me	Does he stand near me?
17.	She tells me a story	Does she tell me a story?
18.	Elizabeth reads her lessons	Does Elizabeth read her lesson?
19.	He goes home	Does he goes home?
20.	She drive a car	Does she drive a car?

Dei kum ha kine ki Sentence (1-20) kiba long ha ka 3rd person, Singular Number, Present Tense, Present Indifinite ba dei ban buh 's' ha ka verb ha ki Assertive Sentence.

Pyndonkam da ki "does" ha ki Interogative sentence kiba long ha ka 3rd person, Singular Number, Present Tense, Present Indifinite.

(4) 1st Person, Singular, Present Tense, Present Indifinite

Assertive		*Interogative*
1. I write a letter	–	Do I write a letter?
2. I break it	–	Do I break it?
3. I bring money	–	Do I bring money?
4. I fly a plane	–	Do I fly a plane?

(5) 1st Person, Plural, Present Tense, Present Indifinite

Assertive		*Interogative*
1. We write a letter	–	Do we write a letter?
2. We break it	–	Do we break it?
3 We bring money	–	Do we bring money?
4. We fly a plane	–	Do we fly a plane?

(6) 2nd Person, Singular, Plural, Present Tense, Present Indifinite

Assertive		*Interogative*
1. You write a letter	–	Do we write a letter?
2. You break it	–	Do we break it?
3. You bring money	–	Do we bring money?
4. You fly a plane	–	Do we fly a plane?

(7) 3rd Person, Plural, Present Tense, Present Indifinite

Assertive		*Interogative*
1. They write a letter	–	Do they write a letter?
2. They break it	–	Do they break it ?
3. They bring money	–	Do they bring money?
4. They fly a plane	–	Do they fly a plane?

Ki sentences kiba don ha ki article (4), (5), (6), (7), kim don '**s**' ha ka verb. Hynrei ki sentences kiba don ha ka article (3) kiba don ha ka 3rd Persons, Singular, Present Tenst, Present Indifinite ki don "**s**" ha ka verb bad "**does**" ha kaba pynkylla jingkylli.

Lesson – 14

Negative Sentences

Ynda phi la sngewthuh bad nang bha ban pynkylla ia ki sentence – Present Indefinite na ka Assertive sha ka Interrogative ka la long kaba jem ban pynkylla ia ki sentence Assertive sha ka Negative.

	Assertive	*Interrogative*	*Negative*
1.	It tries to escape	Does it try to escape?	It does not try to escape
2	It belongs to us	Does it belongs to us?	It does not belong to us
3.	She write to him regular.	Does she write to him regularly?	She does not write to him regularly
4.	He goes to the Sunday School every Sunday	Does he go to the Sunday School every Sunday?	He does not go to the Sunday School every Sunday
5.	It belongs to us	Does it belong to us?	It does not belong to us
6.	I know the man	Do I know the man?	I do not know the man
7	They catch a dog	Do they catch a dog?	They do not catch a dog
8.	We take your car	Do we take your car?	We do not take your car
9.	You eat fruits	Do you eat fruits?	You do not eat fruits

Past – Tense

Present		*Past*
do	–	did
does	–	did

Conjugate verb **come** in Present Indifinite and Past Indefinite

I come	–	We come	}	Present Tense
You come	–	You come		
He, She, It } comes	–	They comes		
I came	–	We came	}	Past Tense
You came	–	You Came		
He, She, It } came	–	They came		

Haba pynkylla jingkylli (Interrogative) ia ki Past Tense buh da ka Did na khmat.

I came	–	Did I come?
You came	–	Did you come?
She came	–	Did she come?
Mary came	-	Did Mary come?
I bought a flower	-	Did I buy a flower?
She danced a dance	-	Did she dance a dance?
Lily forgot a lettter	-	Did Lily forgot a letter?

Kaba pynkylla sha ka Negative ia ka Past Tense: -

1. She love little pussy.	1. She did not love little pussy.
2. The Queen sat on her ivory bed.	2. The Queen did not sit on her ivory bed.
3 Children went to Church	3. Children did not go to Church.
4. The King threw himself down.	4. The King did not throw himself down.
5. You drank water.	5. You did not dirnk water.
6. The cat caught a mouse	6. The cat did not catch a mouse.

Kynmaw ba ia ki do, does, bad did la pyndonkam ha ka Interrogative bad Negative Sentences kiba don ki strong bad weak verbs.

e.g. I run: I did run: (ban kham ban ba u Subject - "I" u da mareh shisha).

e.g. Verb–is, am, are– (Ym don kam do, does, did).

I am here, I am not here, Am I here?

They are happy, Are they happy? They are not happy.

Exercise No. 1.

A. Conjugate the verb weep – in the Present Indifinite,

B. Conjugate the verb cry – in the present Indifinite.

Exercise No. 2

Change the following into the –

(a) Interrogative and (b) Negative Sentence.

1. The man kicked the ball 2. The man kicks the ball 3. The man has a balls 4. The ball was here 5. The man is here 6. Papa love mama 7. Mama loves papa 8. Papa and mama love me 9. They loved us 10. He was absent 11. They are absent 12. Shella and Ivory came 13. Shella and Ivory come. 14. Ivory comes 15. They had nothing to say 16. A girl works out the sum 17. A boy and a girl work out the sum 18. We are boys and girls 19. He brings a letter 20. They brought a letter 21. The crow dropped a stone 22. The crow drops a stone 23. They were crows 24. It was a crow 25. June sang a sweet song 26. Birds flew in the air 27. A bird flies in the air 28. A snake was hussing.

Exercise No. 3

TRANSLATION

1. U khynnah u wan. 2. U khynnah u wan? 3. U khynnah u la wan. 4. Ki sim ki her ha suin bneng. 5. U shong hangto? 6. U shong hangne. 7. Nga ithuh ia ki. 8. Nga ithuh ia ka 9. Ki ithuh ia ngi. 10. U skain u don ha ka dud 11. I pa i don hangne. 12 I pa i don ka kot. 13. Ki iam mynta. 14. Ki kot i pa ki don hangne. 15. Ki khulom ki khynnah ki don hangtei. 16. Ka dei ka skul kynthei. 17. Ka dei ka skul shynrang 18. La don ka skul kynthei bad ka skul shynrang. 19. Kane ka dei ka sniang i bah 20. Ka pungkjat u Ram ka long kaba heh(Our father's books, boys pen, girls, school, my brother's pig, Ram's leg). 21. Don ar jaid ki verb. 22. Kane ka kot ka don shiphew sla 23. Kine ki dei ki baje kti jong u. 24. Ka sngi ka shit mynta. 25. Ka long kaba sngewsih. 26. Don katto kattne ki dieng. 27. Ki long kiba hok? 28. U ring mynsiem ia ka lyer kaba khuid. 29. Ka synduk jongno kane? 30. Ka synduk ka don hangne. 31. Kane ka dei ka synduk jongno? (Whose- jongno, Where - shano, What - kaei, Whom - iano). 32. Kaei ka kyrteng jong phi? 33. Iano phi khot? 34. Kaei kane? 35. Kiei kine ? 36. Hangno ne shano ki don? 37. Hangno don ? 38. U don hangne. 39. U don khadsan tyngka. 40. Nga pang mynta. 41. Ngi suk. 42. U nar u khriat. 43. U leh sbun ia nga. 44. U leh rain 45. Ki sngewbha (buh ki Verb – is, am, are, – ha ki adjective : all, happy, cold, kind, shy, glad, sorry, hungry, green). 46. Ngi sngewsih 47. Ki sngewsih. 48. U thngan. 49. U phlang jymgam. 50. U phlang u long uba jymgam.

Lesson – 15

Present Continous Tense or Present Imperfect Tense

CONJUGATION

Present Indefinite – "go"

I go		– We go
You go		– You go
He, She, It	goes	– They go

(1) **Present Imperfect Tense – "go"** (A)

	Singular		*Plural*
1st Person –	I am going		– We are going
2nd Person –	You are going		– You are going
3rd Person –	He, She, It	Is going	– They are going

(2) **"Sing"** (B)

I am singing		– We are singing
You are singing		– You are singing
He, She, It	is singing	– They are singing

(3) **"fly"** (C)

I am flying		– We are flying
You are flying		– You are flying
He, She, It	is flying	– They are flying

Exercise No. 1

Conjugate the verbs

(a) Love (b) run (c) write, in the Present Imperfect Tense

(4) **Ha ka ktien Khasi** :–

Present Indifinite "come"		**I come**
		Nga wan
Present Imperfect	–	**I am coming**
(Nga dang wan)		
I am coming	–	**We are coming**
(Nga dang wan)	–	**(Ngi dang wan)**
You are coming	–	**You are coming**
(Phi dang wan)	–	**(Phi dang wan)**

He She It	}	-	They are coming
(U/Ka dang wan)			(Ki dang wan)

(5) Past Imperfect Tense "come"

I was coming		-	We were coming
You were coming		-	You were coming
He She It	}	was coming	They were coming

(6) Ki verbs is, am, are, was were, ki iarap ia ki strong weak, verbs ha ka Present/Past Imperfect Tense Haba phi kwah pynlong Interrogative buh ia ki verb iarap shaknmat -

I am swimming	Am I swimming?
He is writing	Is he writing?
Haba phi kwah pynlong	Negative buh noh hadien ki verb iarap
I am going	I am not going
They are reading	They are not reading

(7) Shuh shuh ki nuksa : -

1. They are writing a letter. Are they writing a letter? They are not writing a letter.
2. Morgina is washing clothes. Is Morgina washing clothes? Morgina is not washing clothes.
3. Johny is walking. Is Johny walking? Johny is not walking.
4. My son is flying a kite. Is my son flying a kite? My son is not flying a kite.
5. They are dreaming. Are they dreaming? They are not dreaming.
6. Lolo is painting. Is Lolo painting? Lolo is not painting.
7. His patience is paying. Is his patience paying? His patience is not paying.
8. I am looking at the moon. Am I looking at he moon? I am not looking at the moon.
9. Girls are knitting. Are girls knitting? Girls are not knitting.
10. The Mawkhar Choirs are singing in the Church, Are the Mawkhar Choirs singing in the Church? The Mawkhar Choirs are not singing in the Church.
11. Buses are going to Mawsynram. Are buses going to Mawsynram? Buses are not going to Mawsynram.
12. The girls are playing hide and seek. Are the girls playing hide and seek? The girls are not playing hide and seek.

Exercise No. 2.

Change the following into :

(a) Interrogative (b) Negative

1. I am listening. 2. They were playing. 3. They are enjoying. 4. They were dancing. 5. Some young girls are dancing. 6. My mother is cooking. 7. The coolies are carrying bags of rise. 8. We were eating fruits. 9. We are falling. 10. A baby is crying. 11. A lion is roaring. 12. Birds were singing. 13. Boys are standing on a bench. 14. She is kissing a small cat. 15. Soldiers are running. 16. A car is running over (tylliat) a boy. 17 My father is showing me a picture. 18. My brother is polishing my shoes. 19. Stars are shining above. 20 Bells were ringing. 21. Bell are ringing. 22. A bell is ringing. 23. It was ringing. 24. They are chatting.

Exercise No. 3.

TRANSLATION

1. U khynnah u dang leit. 2. Shano u khynnah u dang leit ? 3. Ki khynnah ki dang ia kawang maw. 4. U Bobby u dang bamja. 5. I mei i dang dih um. 6. Ka dang iai slap. 7. I khyllung i dang ialehkai. 8. I pa i dang thiah. 9. Ki ksew ki dang wiar. 10. Ki kulai ki dang ia mareh. 11. Ki shakri ki dang ia ap (wait for) ia u. 12. Ki dang theh (pour out) ia ka um. 13. I mei i dang shet jingshet. 14. Phi dang pule. 15. Ki sim ki dang her. 16. Ngi dang ia kren kai (chat). 17. U tymmen u dang iaid kai. 18. Nga dang thoh shithi sha i pa.

Lesson – 16

CONJUCATION

Present Perfect Tense Verb " write"

	Singular		*Plural*
1st	Person– I have writing		We written
2nd	Person– You have written	–	You have written
3rd	Person– He / She / It has written	–	They have written

Verb – "Take"

I have taken	–	We have taken
You have taken	–	You have taken
He / She / It has taken	–	They have taken

Past Perfect Tense : Verb – "give"

I had given	–	We had given
You had given	–	You had given
He / She / It had given	–	They had given

Ban pynlong Negative bad Interrogative Sentence, leh kumjuh kum haba leh ia ki verbs–**is, am, are**–

e.g. (1) I have finished. Have I finished ? I have not finished.

(2) She had read her lesson. Has she read her lesson ? She has not read her lesson.

(3) We have taken our meals. Have we taken our meals ? We have not taken our meals.

(4) You have spoilt the child. Have you spoilt the child ? You have not spoilt the child.

(5) The sun has risen in the east. Has the sun risen in the east ? The sun has not risen in the east.

Ngi la ai ki List of weak bad strong verbs – Present – Past – Participle ha ka Lesson – 12

Ha ki sentence kiba long Present Perfect Tense ki verbs hadien ka have ne has ki dei ban long ha ka Past Participle. Lymda phi tip ia ki Past Participle phin nym lah ban shna sentence.

Exercise No. 1

Conjucate the verb (a) Love (b) Grow (c) Sing (d) go in the Present Perfect Tense.

Ki jingmut

Present Indifinite – I take – ka verb, take ka batai ia ka jingleh, hynrei kam batai haduh katno ka jingleh ka long.

Present Imperfect
or
Present Continous – I am taking – ka verb take ka batai ia ka jingleh kaba dangleh, hynrei ka bym pat dep bad janai (imperfect)

Present Perfect Tense – I have taken – ka verb take ka batai ia ka jingleh kaba la dep la janai (Perfect)

Exercise No. 2.

(Pyndonkam da ka Present Perfect Tense)

1. Ula dep ia ka kam. 2. Ki la iohi ia ka jingbakla. 3. Ula phla kaei kaba u la leh (He confessed what he had done) 4. Ki la hikai ia u ban ialehkai phutbol. 5. Ki khynnah ki la dro ia ki map. 6. Ki la lah sngewthuh ia ka kam. 7. Ula shim ia u shabi na nga. 8. Ngi la ialehkai. 9. Uksew u la ktha (chew) ia ka shyiengdoh. 10. Nga la thoh sha i mei.

Lesson – 17

Future Indifinite Tense

	Singular		*Plural*
1st Person	- I shall do it		We shall do it
2nd Person	– You will do it		You will do it
3rd Person	- He / She / It	will do it –	They will do it

(Shall is used in the 2nd and 3rd Person to express determination, command, of promise on the part of speaker. Will is used in the 1st Person to express determination or promise).

(2) Ki verb iarap – will, shall – ki long kum kito ki verbs is, am, are haba pynkylla ia ki sentence sha ki Negative bad Interrogative

E.g.– 1, I shall do it. I shall not do it. Shall I do it ?

2. She shall sing. She shall not sing. Shall she sing ?

3. He will come to you. He will not come to you. Will he come to you ?

4. You will take tea. You will not take tea. Will you take tea ?

5. We shall dance. We shall not dance. Shall we dance ?

Exercise No. 1.

Pynkylla sha ka Interrogative Sentence :-

I shall go. He will sing. They will dance We shall come. Tomorrow will be a holiday (la shu tharai da u khynnah skul). Tomorrow shall be a holiday (la ong da u Headmaster uba bat ia ka bor). I shall be much obliged. I shall be at a loss. I shall have much pleasure to receive you. On receipt of this letter you will at once return home. I will accept the offer.

Exercise No. 2.

Pynkylla sha ka Negative Sentence :-

I shall comply with your request. I shall enquire of him about it. I shall catch cold. He will see you tomorrow. I shall be drowned. He will save me. I shall be late. He will accompany us. I will come. He will arrive here by Tuesday. He will not bathe today.

Lesson – 18

Use of can, may

Present		*Past*
Can	-	Could
May	–	Might
Shall	–	Should
Will	–	Would

E.g. 1. I can see you. Can I see you ? I cannot see you.

2. We can see the full moon. Can we see the full moon ? We cannot see the full moon.

3. I see the sun. Can I see the sun ? I cannot see the sun.

4. We can cover our eyes. Can we cover our eyes ? We cannot cover our eyes.

5. We can breathe through the nose. Can we breathe through the nose ? We cannot breathe through the nose.

6. I can bend the arm in the middle. Can I bend the arm in the middle ? I cannot bend the arm in the middle.

7. We can hold things between the thumb and the first finger Can we hold things between the thumb and the first finger ? We cannot hold things between the thumb and the first finger.

8. We can leave the children here. Can we leave the children here ? We cannot leave the children here.

9. A big bird can carry small animal. Can a big bird carry small animal ? A big bird cannot carry small animal.

10. A lion can eat the flesh of an elephant. Can a lion eat the flesh of an elephant? A lion cannot eat the flesh of an elephant.

May

1. I may come in. May I come in ? I may not come in.
2. I may go out. May I go out ? I may not go out.
3. My son and I may stay in a hotel. May my son and I stay in a hotel? My son and I may not stay in a hotel.

4. Boys and girls may see the picture. May boys and girls see the picture ? Boys and girls may not see the picture.

5. They may play. May they play ? They may not play.

6. We may read the story book? May we read the story book ? We may not read the story book.

7. Horses may drink water. May horses drink water. Horses may not drink water.

8. You may live long. May you live long ? You may not live long.

9. My wife may invite you. May my wife invite you ? My wife may not invite you.

[Ki verbs kiba iarap ia ki verb heh la khot ki Auxillary verb. Lah ban pynkylla sha ka Negative. Interrogative ia ki sentence kiba don Auxillary verbs kumba leh ia ki verbs – **is, am, are**.]

Revision

A. Turn Affirmative sentences into Negative and Negative into Affirmative :-

1. He told us a story. 2. I know him well. 3. They did not run away. 4. He caught the goose. 5. I did not see a little mouse. 6. He catches a thief. 7. He does not sing a song. 8. The child cries. 9. I did not eat it. 10. He was a fisherman. 11. The fisherman sold fishes. 12. The fisherman did not sell the fishes. 13. He went to his boat. 14. He liked fishes. 15. We did not eat fishes.

B. Turn Affirmative sentences into Interrogative :-

1. The cow gives milk. 2. You will buy the cow. 3. The cow eats grass. 4. The man milks the cow. 5. Children likes milk. 6. The goat gives milk. 7. We drink its milk. 8. Milk is white. 9. There was a tiger in the forest. 10. He had killed the cow. 11. The cow died in the forest. 12. We could hear the tiger roaring at night. 13. The tiger came near. 14. The hunter killed the tiger. 15. The tiger was dead. 16. We were all very glad. 17. Boys and girls went to school. 18. They could hear the bell ringing. 19. The boys reached earlier. 20. The girls play basket- ball. 21. The boys were fond of playing football. 22. There was a thief. 23. The thief went out to steal 24. The dogs was him. 25. They ran after him. 26. It was all in darkness. 27. The dog bit him hard. 28. He was caught and beaten. 29. The thief's name was Huma. 30. He had an ugly face. 31. The police send him to jail.

C. Turn the following sentences into the Past Tense, the Negative and the Interrogative :-

(1) The prisoners tell the truth (2) The doctor comes to see me.

ANSWER :

Past Tense – The prison told the truth
Negative – The prisoner does not tell the truth
Interrogative – Does the prisoner tell the truth ?

Past Tense - The doctor came to see me
Negative - The doctor does not come to see me
Interrogative -- Does the docter come to see me ?

Exercise

Change these sentences into the Past Tense, the Negative, and the Interrogative:-

There are many pretty flower in the Ward' s lakes. We know the name of those flowers. I want to pluck some flowers. We allow you to do so. You see some frogs in the lakes. Frogs are afraid of us. We throw stone at them. The frogs are jumping. The frogs are green.

D. Translate the following into English :-

Ki Khasi ki dei ki briew (the people). Ki shong ha ki artylli ki district. Ki district ki dei ka Khasi bad Jaintia Hills. Ki Khasi ki don saw tylli ki kyrteng. Ki kyrteng ki long ki Khyriam, u Pnar, u Bhoi, u War. Ki Khasi ki long kiba smat, babha briew bad badonakor (polite). Ki ngeit (believe in) ha Uwei U Blei. Ki Khasi ki burom ia ki kynthei. Ki iada ia ki Ki rangbah bad kynthei ki ia trei lang. Ka ri jong ki ka long kaba sei soh bad ba itynnat. Ka Bangladesh ka don hajan. Ki Khasi ki phah ia u sohniamtra bad u mawshun sha Bangladesh (mawshun – limestone; burom – respect; seisoh – fertile).

Lesson – 19

Adverbs

1. Susana walks.
   Does Susana walk? Yes she does.
   How does she walk? I don't know.

2. I write.
   Do I write? Yes, I do.
   How do I write? I don't know.

3. They sing.
   Do they sing? Yes, they do.
   How do they sing? I don't know.

Now, I will tell you how Susana walks, how I write and how they sing.

Answer - 1. Susana walks slowly.
2. I write badly.
3. They sing sweetly.

Again in another way.
1. Susana walk slowly.
2. I write now.
3. They sing here.

We have got words which tell us how, when or where the actoin is done.

Question- How does Susana walk?
Ans – Susana walks slowly
Q – When do I write?
Ans – I write now.
Q – When do I sing?
Ans – I sing here.

Kinds of Adverbs

1. Adverbs of Manners which answers the question how?
2. Adverbs of Time which answers the question when.
3. Adverbs of Place which answers the question where.
4. Adverbs of Degree which answer the question how much.

EXAMPLE OF:-

1. Adverb of Manners

1. He write badly.
2. He spends his money foolishly.
3. He hit the ball hard.
4. The Khasis fought bravely.
5. The child slept soundly.
6. He loved her truly.
7. The dog barked loudly.
8. We were kindly receive.
9. He was shamefully treated.

2. Adverbs of Place

1. The bus stop here.
2. During the storm a sailor fell over board.
3. He stood without.
4. He begged there.
5. We live there.
6. Don't stand underneath.
7. The little lamb followed Mary everywhere.
8. Birds flew to and fro.
9. Little rabits ran hither thither.

3. Adverbs of Time

1. The holidays will began tomorrow.
2. I shall return soon.
3. Do it now.
4. My brother seldom comes.
5. The end soon came.
6. Wasted time never returns.
7. That happened afterwards.
8. My father comes here daily.
9. I hurt my knee yesterday.

4. Adverbs of Degree

1. This flower is very beautiful ! To what degree is this flower beautiful? Very beautiful.
2. His face was nearly black.
3. The man was almost angry.
4. The water was rather cold .
5. This string is too long.
6. He is very kind to his horse.
7. Rama is so honest.
8. He is too shy.
9. He is thoroughly honest.

Interrogative Adverbs

When, where how and why are examples of Interrogative Adverbs. They are used in asking question.

1. When did you come?
2. Where is Abdul?
3. How did you make it?
4. Why are you late?

Exercise No. 1.

Fill up the blanks (with adverbs)

I ..... speak the truth 2. I am not ..... a crow 3. You must write ... clearly 4. They will punish him ..... 5. I shall ..... do it 6. We shall meet ..... 7. They admire him..... 8. He refuse that he was ..... satisfied 9. The minister went ..... to the king 10. He ..... died of laughing. 11. I ..... expected this. 12. He works ..... 13. They fought ..... and died..... 14. The dogs barked ..... 15. She plays the piano ..... 16. He came ..... 17. You struck .....

Exercise No. 2.

TRANSLATION

1. Ngin ia shem pat 2. Ki iaroh ia u shibun 3. Barabor kren ia kaba shisha 4. Ngam dei shisha ka tyngab 5. Phi dei ban thoh shai 6. Phi dei ban thoh shai bha 7. Kin pynshitom jur ia u 8. U wan slem 9. Bad (hold) skhem ia une u dieng 10. U kren suki 11. I ma i wan khnang shane (purposely) 12. Ong ia u ba un wan kloi 13. Ki khynnah ki thoh beit (correctly) 14. Ki ialeh shlur bad ki iap don burom 15. Ki ksew ki wiar jam 16. Ki khynnah ki dang shong beit (properly) 17. Ka tem sngewtynnad ia ka piano 18. Ngan leh shisha ia ka 19. Ki sim ki pah sngewtynnad.

Exercise No. 3

Point out the adverbs or words equivalent to adverbs : 1. They admire him greatly 2. Never tell a lie 3. Always speak the truth 4. He ran home as fast as he could 5. He reached home out of breath 6. Soon he began to smile again. 7. He quickly forgot his sorrow. 8. They will punish him severely, 9. He write his exercise with great care. 10. He finished his lesson in two hours. 11. He put away his book quickly. 12. He went to bed on tip-toe. 13. He slept soundly till day break. 14. He learnt his poetry by heart. 15. Take the medicine thrice a day.

Lesson – 20

Voice

(1) The boy kills a birds.

Subject Verbs Objects

When the subject is the actor or does the verbs is said to be in the Active Voice.

(2) A bird is killed by the boy.

When the subject is acted upon (shah leh) the verb is said to be in the Passive Voice.

Voice is the form of the verb which shows whether the subject acts or acted upon.

The subject act -- Active Voice eg. He rows. I did it.

The subject is acted upon – Passive Voice eg. It was done by me.

We are laughed at by them

Active	*Passive*
I plug flowers	Flowers are plucked by me. Flowers - Plural number Are - Plural numbers Helping verb (are) Present Tense At the sentence (I plug flowers) in the Active Voice in the Present Tense.
I plucked flowers	Flowers were plucked by me. Flowers – Plural Were – Plural Helping verb (were) – Past Tense As the sentence (I plucked flowers) in the Active Voice is in the Past Tense.
Sita plucks a flower	A flower is plucked by Sita A flower – Singular is – Singular Helping verb (is) – Present Tense As the sentence (Sita plucks a flower) in the Active Voice is in the Present Tense.

Learn the pronoun as you need them often in changing the sentences from the Active to the Passive and the Passive to the Active.

Subject		*Object*		*Subject*		*Object*
I	–	Me	–	He	–	?
We	–	Us	–	They	–	
She	–	Her	–	You	–	You

(4) Read on the following sentences and see how they are used in relation to number and tense.

	Active	*Passive*
1.	The men struck the horse.	The horse was struck by the men
2.	The man strikes the horse.	The horse is struck by the man
3.	The jackal followed the tiger.	The tiger was followed by the jackal.
4.	The cat caught the mouse.	The mouse is caught by the cat.
5.	The cat catches the mouse.	The mouse is caught by the cat.
6.	I made a kite.	A kite is made by me.
7.	We made kites.	Kites were made by us.
8.	She flies a kite.	A kite is flown by her.
9.	They fly kites.	Kites are flown by them.
10.	My children eat mangoes.	Mangoes are eaten by my children.

(5) Present Indifinite Tense

	Active Voice	*Passive Voice*
1.	I eat oranges.	Oranges are eaten by me.
2.	You eat oranges	Oranges are eaten by you.
3.	We eat oranges	Oranges ar eaten by us
4.	He / She / It } eat oranges	Oranges are eaten by him / her / it
5.	They eat oranges	Oranges are eaten by them.

Past Indifinite Tense

	Active	*Passive*
1.	I ate oranges	Oranges were eaten by me.
2	You ate oranges	Oranges were eaten by you
3.	We ate oranges	Oranges were eaten by us
4.	He / She / It } ate oranges	Oranges were eaten by him / her/ it
5.	They ate oranges	Oranges were eaten by them.

(6) Present Imperfect or Present Continous Tense.

Active		*Passive*
I am eating mangoes	–	Mangoes are being eaten by me.
You are eating mangoes	–	Mangoes are being eaten by you.
We are eating mangoes	–	Mangoes are being eaten by us.
He / She / It is eating mangoes	–	Mangoes are being eaten by him/ her/ it.
They are eating mangoes	–	Mangoes are being eaten by them.

Present Imperfect Tense.

EXAMPLE :-

Active	*Passive*
1. John is reading a book	– A book is being read by John.
2. Lily is reading a book	– A book is being read by Lily.
3. Boys are sweeping the floor	– The floor is being swept by the boys.
4. Girls are watering the plants	– The plants are being watering by girls
5. We are climbing the wall	– The wall is being climbed by us.
6. She is climbing the wall	– The wall is being climbed by her.

Exercise No. 1.

Changed as directed :

1. The boy made an arow (into Passive)
2. The dog chased the cat (into Passive)
3. The letter was posted by me (into Active)
4. He is often helped by her (into Active)
5. A letter is written by him to his friend (into Active)
6. The cat caught the mouse (into Passive)
7. The cat catches the mouse (into Passive)
8. The cat is catching the mouse(into Passive)
9. The mouse is being caught by the cat (into Active)
10. George Stephenson build the first railway (into Passive)
11. We are expecting good news (into Passive)
12. We are being watched by him (into Active)
13. He is watching us (into Passive)

Exercise No. 2.

TRANSLATION

1. Ka miaw ka dang kynrup ia ka khnai. 2. Ka khnai ka la shah kem ha ka miaw. 3. Ka miaw ka la bam ia ka khnai. 4. La bam ia ka khnai da ka miaw. 5. U Lat u la plie ia ka skul. 6. La plie ia ka skul da u Lat. 7. La kha ia nga ha Shillong, ha ka 1955. 8. Hadien ar snem la phah ia nga sha Jowai. 9. La pynkyndit ia nga (was awakened) na ki jingphohsniew ba sngewtynnad. 10. U para u pdiang sngewbha ia ka para. 11. La pdiang sngewbha ia ka para da u para jong ka. 12. Ym pat shym kha ia nga ha kata ka por. 13. U khla u la tar ia ka sopti u Ram. 14. La tar ia ka sopti u Ram da u khla. 15. La pynshitom ia u nongtuh da ki pulit. 16. Ki pulit ki la pynshitom ia u nongtuh. 17. U syiem u la ai ia ka sati ha u khun jong u. 18. La ai ia ka sati ha u khun Syiem (the prince) da u syiem. 19. U nongkhaii u la thied shibun ki soh. 20. La wallam ia ka um da ki nar um.

Present Indefinite Tense

Active	*Passive*
I eat Oranges (one verb)	Oranges are eaten by me (two verbs)

Present Imperfect or Continous Tense

I am eating Oranges (Two verbs)	Oranges are being eaten by me (Three verbs)

Present Perfect Tense

I have eaten Oranges (Two verbs)	Oranges have been eaten by me. (Three verbs)

Kynmaw ba haba don kawei ka verbs ha ka Active Voice dei ban don ar ha ka Passive Voice. Haba don ar ki verb ha ka Active Voice, dei ban don lai ha ka Passive Voice.

Exercise No. 3.

Use the subject as the object

1. The enemy attacked the town. 2. They burn it. 3. They destroy everything. 4. They took many prisoners. 5. She eats fruit. 6. They are eating fruits.7. They have just eaten fruits. 8. I drive a car. 9. I am driving a car. 10. I have just driven a car. 11. The plough turns the oil over. 12. The farmer guides the plough. 13. The farmer is sowing the seed. 14. The farmer has just sown the seeds. 15. The birds are eating the seeds. 16. The farmer's son has just frighten the birds. 17. The birds have carried some seeds.

Exercise No. 4.

TRANSLATION

(Pyndonkam da ka Present Perfect Tense)

1. Nga la hikai phareng ia u. 2. U la khein artylli ki jingkhein. 3. Nga la phah ia ki sha iing. 4. U kulai u la dih ia ka um. 5. Ki khynnah kynthei ki la pyndep ia ki kam. 6. Nga la pyrkhat ia ki kam. 7. U la phla. 8. Nga sngewthuh ia ka kam. 9. Ki la shimti ia kane ka kam.

Exercise No. 5.

TRANSLATION

Shisien ha kawei ka por la don arngut ki briew. Kita ki dei u Bhadur bad u Sniewdur. U Bhadur bad u Sniewdur ki la dei ban iaid lyngba kawei ka khlaw. Kynsan kynsan ka dngiem ka la mih. Baroh arngut (both of them) ki la ia sheptieng eh. Uwei u la kiew halor dieng bad uwei pat u la thiah ha madan. Ka dngiem ka la sma ia u na khlieh ha kjat. Ka la pyrkhat ba u la iap lypa. Ka la iehnoh ia u hangta. U briew uba nalor dieng u la kylli, "Ka la ong aiu ia me" "Ka la ong" u la jubab, "Wat shaniah ia u khawpud "

Reported Speech

A reported speech has two parts :-

1) Direct report 2) Indirect report

Direct report giving the same words of the speaker.
Indirect report giving the meaning of the words used by the speaker

1. Eg. John says	" The woman is died "	–	Direct
" "	that woman is dead	–	Indirect
" "	" I am wrong "	–	Direct
" "	" that he is wrong"	–	Indirect
" "	"I was wrong"	–	Direct
" "	"that he was wrong"	–	Indirect
John will say	" I was wrong"	–	Direct
" "	"that he was wrong."	–	Indirect

John uses the verbs "say" "will say" (Present and Future Tense) when he introduces the reported speach. So the tense of the verbs in the reported speech does not change.

2. John said "I am right" – Direct
" " "that he was right" – Indirect
John said "He has left" – Direct
" " "that he had left" – Indirect
John said "He will leave" – Direct
" " "that he would leave" – Indirect

John uses the Past tense of the verb when he introduce the reported speech, the tense of the verb in the reported speech must correspond to it.

3. John says, "The earth is one of the planets" – Direct
John says "that the earth is one of the planets" – Indirect
John said "The earth is one of the planets" – Direct
John said "that the earth is one of the planets" – Indirect

The Tense of the verb in the reported speech does not change when it is a universal fact (Ka jingshisha ha ka pyrthei salonsar).

4.	*Direct*	*Indirect*
	He said	He said that
	I work at home	He worked at home
	I shall or will work at home	He should or would work at home
	I am working at home	He was working at home
(A)	I work at home	He had worked at home
	I have worked at home	He had worked at home
(B)	I was working at home.	He had been working at home.
	I have been working at home.	He had been working at home.
	I had been working at home.	He had been working at home.

Look at the above sentences and you will find that the tense of the verbs in the reported speech correspond (ka iadei) to the reporting verbs. Yet (pynban) there are changes in the sentence A & B.

(A) He said, "I worked at home" – Direct.
He said "that he had worked at home" – Indirect.

When the reporting verbs is in the Past tense the tense of the verb in the reported speech must be changed in the Indirect form from the Past Tense to the Past Perfect Tense.

(B) He said, " I was working at home " – Direct.
He said that he had been working at home – Indirect.

When the reporting verb is in the Past tense the tense of the verb in the reported speech must be changed in the Indirect form from the Past Indefinite Continous to the Past Perfect Continous.

5. Reported Interrogations

If you are asked to turn question into the Indirect form, you have to remember that –

(1) The word that is not used.
(2) Begin with the word ask or enquire.

Mary said to you, "Are the fruits fresh ?" -- Direct
Mary ask you whether or if the fruits were fresh – Indirect
Mary said to him, "How do you do?" – Indirect
Mary asked him, How he did – Direct
Mary said to the man. "Where are you going" – Direct
Mary enquired of the man where he was going – Indirect

6. Reported request, order, wishes.

She told the servant "Sweep the floor" – Direct
She ordered the servant to sweep the floor – Indirect
She said, "How thankfully I am or am I" – Direct
She said that she was thankfull – Indirect
The prisoner said, "May God hear my cry" – Direct
The prisoner prayed God to hear his cry – Indirect

7. Changes from Direct to Indirect

This	into	that	come	into	go
These	"	those	today	"	that day
Here	"	there	tomorrow	"	the following day
Now	"	then	to night	"	that night
Ago	"	before	yesterday	"	the previous day
Just	"	then	Last night	"	the previous night
Thus	"	so	next week	"	the following week

Sita said, "I want this book' – Direct
Sita said that she wanted that book – Indirect
Seminar said to me, "I shall come tomorrow " – Direct
Seminar said to me that he would go the following day – Indirect
The fairies said to the boys "Come to our garden" – Direct
The fairies told the boys to go to their garden – Indirect

Exercise No. 1.

Change the following as directed :-

1. Sam said that he was wrong (Direct)
2. Ruby said that he would walk (Direct)
3. Jenny said, "Ice float on water " (Indirect)
4. Ram said, "I went to school" (Indirect)
5. He said to me "Where are you going?" (Indirect)
6. Ram told him not to talk nonsense (Direct)
7. Ram asked me how my father was (Direct)
8. He said to me, "God bless you" (Indirect)
9. The people said, "God save the king" (Indirect)
10. My mother wished that I might live long (Direct)

Exercise No. 2.

TRANSLATION

1. Ki ong "ka pyrthei ka iaid sawdong ia ka sngi" 2. Ki ong ba ka pyrthei ka iaid sawdong ia ka sngi. 3. I pa i la ong ha nga " ki lok jong phi ki la poi ?" 4. I Bah i ong, "ngam ithuh ia u Ram". 5. Nga ong ia u, "Hangno phi shong". 6. U ong ba u shong ha Mawlai. 7. Nga kyrpad ia u ban ai ia nga u khulom jong u. 8. U Semi u la ong ba i pa jong u i leit ophis man ka sngi. 9. Ngi kylli ia u hangno u buh ia u shabi. 10. I babu (our teacher) i ong ba lashai kan don ka sngi shuti.

LESSON – 21

Numbers

1. **Pronouns**

Singular		*Plural*
I, me, my, myself	–	We, us, our, ourselves
You, yourself	–	You, yourselves
He, him, his, himself, She, her, herself, It, itself.	–	They, them, themselves, their

(2) Nouns – Singular in form but Plural in use :
Cattle, folk, mankind, people, police, public, swine.
Sentences – These cattle are his
Mankind are never pleased
People do not trust him
The police have come
The public are indifferent

Names of words ending in " ics" are Plural, but they are often used as singular : Physics, Politics etc.

Sentences – Politics is the business of a man and a woman.

(3) Nouns used only as Singular :
Expenditure, furniture, information, machinery, alphabet, off spring, poetry, scenery.

Sentences – He knows the alphabet
I sold my furniture
Tagore's poetry is sweet

(4) Nouns used only as Plural:

Aborigines, alms, ashes, bellows, billiards, bowels, letters, measles, mumps, nuptials, proceeds, riches, small pox, thanks, tidings, trousers, vegetables, scissors, spectacles, tongs.

(5) Used as Singular and Plural :
Sheep, deer, salman, and many other names of fishes.

(6) Nouns with two forms in the Plural, each with a different meaning

Brothers – I have two brothers (same parents sons)
Brethren – They are my brethren (fellow members)
Cloths – Henry gave some cloths for distribution (pieces)
Clothes – Henry appeared in his best clothes (dress)
Fishes – Various fishes have various tastes (taken separately)
Fish – We went to catch fish (collectively)
Shot – Smith fired two shot at the tiger (number of firings)
Shots – We heard several shots (sounds of firing)

Sentences

Singular	*Plural*
He is a good boy	They are good boys
It is a good dog	They are good dogs
She is a good girl	They are good girls
Does he take my book ?	Do they take our books?
Does she run ?	Do they run ?
Does it kill a cat	Do they kill cats?
A boy does not like a lazy girl	Boys do not like lazy girls
He is a lazy man	They are lazy men
My boy is fond of playing	Our boys are fond of playing
Her boy if fond of knife	Their boys are fond of knives
The fruit in the basket is ripe	The fruits in the basket are ripe
This is my answer	These are our answers
She plucked a red leaf from the forest	They plucked red leaves from the forest

EXERCISE NO. 1.

Give the plural of :-

tooth, sheep, hero, knife, thief, loaf, chief, potato, child, mouse.

EXERCISE NO. 2.

Turn into a plural number :-

She is a good girl. Does he take his pencil. A girl does not like a lazy boy. I am a lazy boy but she is a deligent girl. A child is very fond of knife. The mango in the basket is ripe. I have no answer to my letter. I plucked a beautiful leaf from the forest.

LESSON – 22

Degrees of Comparison

Comparison of Adjectives

1. Dick is tall.
2. Harry is tallest than Dick.
3. Tom is the tallest of them.

In these sentences Dick, Harry and Tom are compared (nujor) in respect of their height, the different degree of which are expressed by the adjective tall, taller and tallest.

1. The Adjective tall simply shows that Dick is a tall person. The adjective tall is said to be in the Positive Degree.

2. The adjective taller shows that when the two persons Dick and Harry, are compared in respect of their height. Henry has a greater degree of height which is expressed by adding-er to the adjective tall and the word thus formed (taller) is said to be in the Comparative Degree.

3. The adjective tallest, shows that when all the persons (more than two) are compared in respect of their height, Tom has the greatest degree of height which is expressed by adding-est to the adjective tall. The word thus formed is said to be in the Superlative Degree.

So we have three degrees of comparison adjective.

(1) Positive (2) Comparative (3) Superlative

4. Comparison :–

Positive	*Comparative*	*Superlative*
tall	taller	tallest
short	shorter	shortest
great	greater	greatest
hold	holder	holdest
young	younger	youngest
noble	nobler	noblest
fine	finer	finest
gentle	gentler	gentlest
brave	braver	bravest
large	larger	largest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
white	whiter	whitest
happy	happier	happiest
merry	merrier	merriest
fat	fatter	fattest
big	bigger	biggest
sad	sadder	saddest
red	redder	reddest
tender	tenderer	tenderest
narrow	narrower	narowest
near	nearer	nearest
night	nighter	nightest
old	older	oldest
dry	drier	driest
gay	gayer	gayest

5. The following adjectives follow of rule.

bad, ill, evil	worse	worst
far	farther	farthest
fore	former	foremost first
good	better	best
hind	hinder	hindmost
late	latter	latest
little	less, lesser	least
many	more	most
much	more	most
well	better	best

6. Words not Adjectives in the Positive degree, but used as such in the Comparative and Superlative.

Positive	*Comparative*	*Superlative*
forth	forther	forthest
in	inner	inmost
out	outter utter	outermost uttermost outmost utmost
up	upper	uppermost upmost

7. Adjective without a Comparative form.

Positive	*Superlative*
down	downmost
eastern	eastern-most
head	headmost
northern	nothernmost
southern	southernmost
top	topmost
western	westernmost

8. Comparison of Adverbs

Adverbs are compare in accordance with the same rule as adjectives.

E.g.– 1. A truck runs fast.
2. A taxi runs faster.
3. A jeep runs fastest.
1. My daughter came quickly.
2. My son came more quickly.
3. My dog came most quickly.

9. Adjective being already a long word we do not make them still longer by adding – 'er' or 'est'. We used the adverbs more and most instead. Thus most adjective of two syllables, form their comparative and Superlative degree as follow.

Positive	*Comparative*	*Superlative*
tired	more tired	most tired
awful	more awful	most awful
thoughtful	more thoughtful	most thoughtful
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful

Exercise No. 1.

Give the Comparison of–

bad, good, happy, beautiful, little, white, merry, much, tired.

Exercise No. 1

Fill up the blanks:–

1. My father is ..... man in the town 2. He was the ..... daring of my friends 3. John is the strongest and ..... boy in the class 4. Cherra is .... from Shillong than Mylliem. 5. What is the ..... station from your house? 6. My friend is ..... than I 7. This church is the ..... building here 8. Ram is much ..... than two of the boys 9. Bobby is junior ..... Shyam 10. Your position is superior .... me. 11. I am senior ..... you by five years 12. Your jeep is inferior ..... mine.

[Nos 9 to 12: There are twelve adjective ending in - or and taking to instead of than after them:..... enterior, exterior, inferior, interior, junior, major, minor, posterrior, prior. senior, superrior, ulterior].

e.g. I am senior to you
My jeep is inferior to yours

Exercise No. 3

TRANSLATION

1. Ka jeep ka kham rit ban ia ka taxi. 2. Ka Nan Palok (Wards lake) ka kham itynnad ban ia ka Thadlaskein. 3. Une u kynnah u kham jrong ban ia utai. 4. Ki khynnah kynthei ki kham minot (deligent) ban ia ki kynnah shynrang. 5. U hati u long uba heh tam na ki mrad baroh. 6. U Solomon u long u briew u bastad tam ha ka por jong u. 7. Ka Sorkar kan ialeh katba lah ban iarap ia ki briew. 8. Uno u khynnah uba jrong eh ha klass? 9. Nga dei u khun rangbah jong I pa. 10. Na ka ksiar, ka rupa bad ka sisa ka ksiar ka long kaba khia tam. 11. Phi kham lieh ia ka ior. 12. Ki jet ki kham sted shibun ia ka dakota. 13. U tiew kulab u long uba itynnad tam na ki syntiew baroh. 14. U khlieng u kham her sted ban ia ka tyngab. 15. U John u la wan kham step 16. Ka Mary ka wan step eh ia baroh (came earlier/earliest). 17. I Bah i shuwa ja nga lai snem (supeior to).

Lesson –23

Use of words as Nouns and Verbs

Words	*Nouns*	*Verbs*
air	Air is pure in a country.	He airs himself in the open (take fresh air).
bag	I have a small bag.	They bag a tiger (shot and put in the bag).
beard	Ram has a white beard.	Why do you come here to beard me? (insult).
bell	For whom the bell tolls.	Rats are afraid to bell a cat. (to tie a bell)
book	A book is on the table.	These goods are booked for Jowai.
branch	The branch is cut off.	The pine tree has branched off (spread out its branches in all directions)
bridge	It is a narrow bridge.	The Government has bridged the river.
cage	The brid was in a cage.	The bird was caged (caught and put into the cage).
Case	His case is hopeful.	He is told to case his sword (to put the sword in case).
cash	I have paid him in cash.	My son cashes my cheque.
circle	It is a small circle.	The plane circled round the city.
cloud	The cloud float in the air.	His action clouds my life.
corner	You are to stand in the corner.	He cornered me in the debate. (brought to a corner i.e. to a position of difficulty).
court	The court ha decided in my favour.	The girls wes courted by many men (wooed).
cow	I see a cow.	I am not be cowed by threats.
date	She has date with him (appointment).	I have dated my letter.
dog	My boy has a fine dog.	The Police dogged the thief. (followed close at heels).
dust	The table is full of dust	I dust the table (best out dust from).
egg	It is an egg.	The plot was egged on by the ministers (instigated).

Words	*Nouns*	*Verbs*
end	We have come to the end of the road.	Wicked boys end in misery.
eye	I see with my eyes.	She eyed me from head to foot.
feast	They have arranged grand feast.	We were feasted well by the host.
flower	It is a red flower.	They flower all the year round (put forth flower).
fool	He is a fool.	He fools me.
hand	Show me you hand.	Please hand over the letter to your friend.
house	This is the house that Jack builts.	Refugees are housed is the schools buildings.
iron	Iron is a metal.	My son is ironing my clothes.
land	It is a rich and fair land.	They landed in Bombay (got down from the ship aeroplane).
milk	Give me a cup of milk.	I am milking the cow.
paper	He wants some paper.	I shall paper the walls of my room.
pen	She has a pen.	She pens a few line.
picture	It is a good picture.	I cannot picture how much he suffered.
poison	What is food to you is poison to me.	He poisons him to death
rock	A house is built on the rock.	The hands rock the cradle.
roof	The house has a flat roof.	The house is roofed with C.I. sheets (corrugated Iron).
root	Money is a root of all evils.	You are to root out the evil from the society.
salt	You are the salt of the world.	Salt the fish carefully.
schools	Let us go to School	We have been properly schooled (trained).
shadow	The dog catches his own shadow.	The Police shadowed the thief (followed).
shame	He put me to shame.	His conduct has shamed me.
shape	Water is no shape.	Teacher shape the future of his students.
shelter	There is no shelter for man.	The fox is sheltered by the wood cutter.
shield	God is my shield.	God shields me in difficulty.

Words	*Nouns*	*Verbs*
Ship	A ship sails on the sea.	Bales of jute are shipped for England.
Silence	There is silence in the class rooms.	The teacher was able to silence the boys.
Silver	Gold is heavier than silver.	My head was silvered with age (made white like silver).
Sin	It is sin to tell a lie.	You have sinned against man and God.
Skin	The skin is thin.	The butcher skinned the cow.
Soil	We are children of the soil.	He has soiled his clothes.
Spot	He was seen on the spot.	The face of the girls is spotted with small pox (marked with spot).
Spy	I am not a spy.	The police spied on his movements.
Station	He was out of station.	A policeman was stationed at the cross - road.
Stone	This nut is as hard as a stone	The mad man was stoned to death.
Storm	The storm damage several buildings	The village was stormed by the people. (captured by force)
Stream	The streams of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills are dangerous in summer.	Tears streamed down her cheeks.
Sun	The sun rise in the east.	Sun your wet clothes (dry in the sun).
Thread	It is a soft and fine thread.	Please thread the needle for me (put thread on).
Time	The boys come in time.	The bus is timed to arrive at 7: 30 A.M
Voice	Jim Reaves has a nice voice.	Nehru voice the opinion of the people.
Water	There is not a drop of water to drink.	My son watered the garden.
Winter	Winter is one of the seosons.	Every year we winter in Calcutta.
Wind	Wind blows gently.	Please wind the clock.
Word	It was the words of God.	The lettere was strongly worded.
Bend	Wait for me at the bend of the road.	We cannot bend a tall tree.
Bite	A boy dies of snake bites.	A snake bites a boy.

Words	*Nouns*	*Verbs*
Break	Ram continued for two hours without any break.	The boy break the door.
Draw	The games ended in a draw.	A horse draws a carriage.
Drive	We have a drive by the river-side.	The woman drives a car.
Fail	I shall come tomorrow without fail.	You will fail if you do not work hard.
Fall	His fall was as rapid as his rise.	The man fall rapidly.
Fill	Boys have eaten their fill.	Fill the bucket with water
Hold	The sheep were kept in the hold (encloser for animals)	Women are now holding responsible post.
Know	I am not in the know of the secret.	We are to know the works.
Leave	He was granted leave of absence for a week.	The mother left the child.
Look	From his looks (appearance) he seem to be innocent.	I look at you.
Move	The soldiers are making a move.	The soldiers move out of the front.
Open	The soldiers passed the night in the open (open space).	I open the gate.
Rise	There has been a rise in the price of all things.	Healthy pensons rise early.
Run	Boys and girls have a run.	Boys and girls run along the road.
Stand	Policemen make a firm stand against the dacoit.	Policeman can stand long.
Touch	The very touch of the clild pleases the mother.	Touch the wire and you get a shock.
Walk	Let us have a walk.	We walked and walked till we reached home.

Words	*Nouns*	*Verbs*
Blow	He struck a blow at my head.	The wind blows.
Calm	There was a perfect calm on the sea.	Calm your passion.
Control	Keep control over your tongue	We control our passion.
Cure	Prevention is better than cure.	The doctor failed to cure the patient.
Well	The water of this well is very clear.	Water welled out of the ground (issue from).
Wrong	I forgive you the wrong you did me in the past.	I shall not wrong you in any way.
Water	The water of this well is very clear.	I water my garden.
Motor	We come by motor car.	We motor to Shillong.
Ride	It is a joy ride.	I ride on the horse.
Whistle	The Policeman has a whistle.	The policeman whistles loudly.

Lesson – 24

Words used as Noun and Adjective

Words	*Nouns*	*Adjectives*
Capital	Shillong is the capital of Meghalaya.	He was given capital punishment
Sound	I hear the sound.	He was not in sound health.
Fair	I bought the book at a fair.	She has a fair and lovely face.
Green	We played on the green.	Leaves are green.
White	She dressed in white.	I like white flowers.
Yellow	The yellow of an egg is very hard to digest.	Let have a yellow dress.

Lesson – 25

Words used as Adjectives and Verbs

Words	*Adjectives*	*Verbs*
Black	I see a black cat	I shall black my shoes
Brave	They were brave boys	I am ready to brave danger for you.
Clean	We wear clean clothes	We clean our clothes
Cool	The air is cool by the river side.	The temperature has cooled down.
Dry	The land is dry	I dired my clothes in the sun
Dull	The boy is dull	His senses were dulled by cocaine.
Humble	Humble people will see God	God will humble the proud
Idle	Idle boys will not succeed in life.	Do not idle the time.
Perfect	No one is perfect	The artist is now perfecting the picture
Slow	My watch is slow	The driver slowed down the speed of the car
Smooth	The plank is smooth	We are to smooth the plank.
Thin	This boy is thin	The pine trees were thined by fire
Wet	We were wet from head to foot.	The shower has wetted our clothes.

Lesson –26

Form Abstract Nouns

Adjective		*Abstract Nouns*
Good	–	Goodness
True	–	Truth
Holi	–	Holiness
Honest	–	Honesty
Just	–	Justice
Beautiful	–	Beauty
Cruel	–	Cruelty
Warm	–	Warmth
Long	–	Length
Big	–	Bigness

Verb		*Abstract Nouns*
Serve	–	Service
Protest	–	Protection
Affect	–	Affection
Attach	–	Attachment
Refuse	–	Refusal
Free	–	Freedom
Grow	–	Growth
Punish	–	Punishment
Obey	–	Obedience
Please	–	Pleasure

Adjective		*Abstract Noun*
Strong	–	Strength
Small	–	Smallness
Wise	–	Wisdom
Hard	–	Hardness
Soft	–	Softness
Sweet	–	Sweetness
Sour	–	Sourness
Round	–	Roundness
Weak	–	Weakness
Sleep	–	Sleepy
Dead	–	Death

Verb	–	*Abstract Noun*
Live	–	Life
Choose	–	Choice
Nouns	–	*Abstract Nouns*
Friend	–	Friendship
Hero	–	Heroism
Boy	–	Boyhood
Man	–	Manhood
Child	–	Childhood
Infant	–	Infancy
King	–	Kingship

Exercise No. 1

Form Abstract nouns from:

Obey, please, live, choose, pynish, infant, honest, beautiful, warm, grow.

Use of many, much, more, too.

Many – Many is an adjective
Eg. Many men were killed
Many a man was killed
Many a time have I seen him.

As a Pronouns

Many were called, but few are chosen.
Few shall part where many meet.

More – More is a comparative of many, More is used when an adjective has more than two syllables the comparisons is usually expressed by more and most.

Beautiful – more beautiful, most beautiful.

As an Adverb

John is more careful than his brother. I see him no more.

As an Adjective

More men than women were killed.
I want more works.
Most – Most is superlative of many.
Many – More – Most.

Much – mean quantity and many means numbers

As Adj. – It give me much pleasure.
As Adv. – I am so much better today.
As Pro. – I do not ask much of you.
As Noun – I can tell you only this much.
Incorrect – I am much happy to accept your offer.
Correct – I am very happy to accept your offer.

Too – To denotes excess over what is reasonable or fitting or agreeable.

e.g. You are too kind. I shall be only too glad to help you. I fear this news is too true. You are really too kind (The speaker emplies that the kindness is greater than could reasonable have been expected). I am only too glad to be of service to you (the speaker asserts that his desire to be of service is so great as to outweigh any other consideration as of obstacle). This house is much too small. This house is too small for me.

Lesson – 27

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are of two kinds –
Co-ordinate and subordinate clauses
Co-ordinate – Independent.
Subordinate- Dependent.

Joint the Sentences :-

1. Soso Tham was a poet. Fr. Elias was a poet.
2. John read in class iv. Harry read in class iv.
3. Harry came here. Harry sat down.
4. Seminar is poor. Seminar is honest.

Answer

1. Soso Tham and Fr. Elias were poets.
2. John and Harry read in class iv.
3. Harry came here and sat down.
   [and he sat down. "He" should be omitted as it happened to be the same subject]
4. (a) Seminar is poor but honest.

OR

(b) Seminar is poor but honest.
[4 (a) Poverty does not make Seminar dishonest.
4 (b) Honesty does not make Seminar rich].

Words Joining sentences are called Conjunction –
Seminar is poor. Seminar is honest. Seminar is poor but honest. Soso Tham was a poet. Fr. Elias was a poet. Soso Tham and Fr. Elias were great poets.
but, and – Conjunctions.

Co-ordinating clauses or sentences are joined by and, but, nor.

Conjunctions are : and, but, that, or, since, neither, nor, as, bacause, as, if, if not, in case, provided, unless, whether, although, though. than, after, before, are, since, till, untill.

Example of Co-ordinating Conjunctions

1. Apposition – John gave me his word that he should help me.
2. Cause – I trust him since he is honest.
3. Effect – You lie so often that nobody trust you.
4. Purpose – Work hard that you may succeed.
5. Condition - If you come, I will come.
6. Concession – Charles was intelligent though not industrious.
7. Manner – I spoke as I liked.
8. Comparison – It is not as bad as you think . Mary is taller than her sister. My mother works as hard as my father.
9. Time – I come here before you were born. After I had departed, no one did any work.

Exercise No. 1.

Join the following Sentences

1. The boy broke the window. He will be punished.
2. This is the window. It was broken.
3. I went to school. He went to school. Ram stayed at home.
4. He was glad. He heard the news.
5. I jump high. He jumps higher.
6. My mother works hard. My father works hard.
7. He is honest. He is poor.

Exercise No. 2.

TRANSLATION

1. Ia u khynnah uba pynpait ia ka it la pynshitom.
   (La pynshitom ia u khynnah uba pynpait ia ka it).

2. Kane ka dei ka jing khang it kaba la pynpait.
3. La pynpait ia ka jingkhangit.
4. Nga bad I bah ngi ia leit sha skul, hynrei i Hep (kynthei) i shong ha iing (My brother and I – 1st person, in English should not be placed first)
5. U John bad u Harry ki long kiba duk. U John u long uba duk.
6. Riam beit ialade (Dress yourself) shuwa ba phin mih na ka kamra.
7. I Mei i trei shitom kumba trei i Pa.
8. U Roibok u long uba stad la um minot. U Roibok u long uba duk.
9. U long uba duk la u hok. U long uba duk hynrei uba hok.
10. U nonghikai un pynshitom ne un beh iaphi (expel)
11. U khynnah u kyllut (deaf) ne um nang kren (dumb) [either or]
12. Ngam ithuh iaphi. Ngam ithuh ia u Bobby. Ngam ithuh iaphi ne ia u Bobby, (neither.....nor).
13. Nga rynsied jrong. U rynsied kham jrong. U rynsied kham jrong ban ia nga.
14. Phi la thait, to shong thait khyndiat. (take a little rest). Lada phi la thait, to shong thait khyndiat.
    (Exercise No. 2 will help you much how to join sentences in Exercise No.1).

Lesson – 28

Parsing

Parsing means naming the Parts of Speech and showing their relation to other words in the sentence.

A sentence has two part – Subject and Predicate. Let us procced from nouns and pronouns which are in the Subject. If the Subject is the doers (nongleh), we know at once that it is in the nominative case.

How do you know that a particlular word is in the Nominative case? You are to ask – "who and what".

Example –

1. Boys sang. Who sang? The boys.
2. Lily went to Mairang. Who went? Lily.
3. The Shillong Barabazar is full of people. What is full? The Shillong Bara bazar.
4. Soldiers killed people. Who killed? Soldiers.
5. The cup was broken by Sita.
   What was broken? The cup.

NOUNS

Parse the words in bold letters:–

(a) The **man** killed the snake.

(b) The **girls** can swim.

Man – Common noun, Singular Number, Masculine gender, Nominative case to the verb killed.

Girls – Common noun, Plural Number, Feminine gender, Nominative case to the verb can swim.

PRONOUNS

Parse the Pronouns

You have learnt in the previous lesson –

	Singular	*Plural*
1st Person	– I	– We
2nd Person	– You	– You
3rd Person	– He	
	She	They
	It	

The above pronouns stand for persons or thing. They are therefore called personal Pronouns.

Example – 1. I myself do it.
2. He himself said so.
3. We saw the king himself.

(Myself, himself, herself, ourselves, themselves are emphasizing pronouns, Emphasize ka mut iai ban .

Emphasizing Pronouns, can be parsed as personal Pronouns.

Parse the words in bold letter:–

(1) **I** see a bird. (2) **She** sees him. (3) **It** is Sita's house.

I – Personal Pronoun, 1st Person, Singular Number, Common Gender, Nominative case to the verb see.

She – Personal Pronoun, 3rd. Person, Singular Number, Feminine Gender, Nominative case to the verb see.

It – Personal Pronoun, 3rd Person, Singular Number, Neuter Gender, Nominative case to the verb is.

Objective

Nouns or Pronouns being object of the verbs are said to be in the objective case.

Example :-

The Policeman arested the thief.
I bought a book.
Whom did the policeman arrest? The thief,
What did I buy ? A book.

Parse the words in bold letters.

I visited **Bombay** recently.
They attack a **tigress**.

Bombay– Proper Noun, Singular Number, Feminine Gender, Objective case, object of the verb visited.

Tigress - Common Noun, Singular Number, Feminine Gender, Objective case, object of the verb attack.

Possesive Case

Example :-

1. Ram's book.
2. Brother's bat.
3. Horse's mane.
4. Uncle's house.
5. Sita's Mother.
6. Bee's sting.

Explanation –

1. The book of Ram.
2. The bat of a brother.
3. The mane of the horse.
4. The house of an uncle.
5. The mother of Sita.
6. The sting of the bee.

1. What does Ram posses ? The book.
2. What does a brother posses ? The bat.
3. What does a horse posses ? The mane.
4. What does an uncle posses? The house.
5. What does Sita posses? The mother.
6. What does a bee posses ? The sting.

1. Ram – Possesive case of the noun book.
2. Brother – Possesive case of the noun bat.
3. Horse – Possesive case of the noun mane.
4. Uncle – Possesive case of the noun house.
5. Sita - Possesive case of the noun mother.
6. Bee -- Possesive case of the noun sting.

Number in Possesive Case

Singular		*Plural*
1. A boy's book.	-	Boy's books.
2. A horse's shoes.	–	Horse's shoes.
3. A bee's sting	-	Bee's stings.
4. A girl's school.	–	Girls' school.
5. My brother's hat.	-	Our brothers' hat

(If you say – A girl's school - It means the school for one girl).

A girls' School - A School for girls.

Girls' School – School for girls

Nouns which do not required "S" when turned into the Plural number.

e g. a man, a child, an ox.

See how such nouns are converted into Plural Number Possesive Case.

Singular	*Plural*
A child's toy	Children's toy.
An ox's shed	Oxen's sheds.
A man's house	Men's house.

Nouns having no life (Neuter Gender) take Preposition "of".

The leg of the table (Not the table's leg).

The cover of the book (Not the book's cover).

Possesive

Parse -

A man's house in his castle.

Man's – Common Noun, Singular Number, Masculine Gender. Possesive case to the noun house.

A crow's nest is safe at the top of the tree.

Crow's– Common Noun, Singular Number, Common Gender. Possesive case to the noun nest.

Adjective

Parse the words in bold letters

This long stick is the best that I can give you.

This – Demonstrative adjective pointing out the noun stick.

Long – Adjective of quality, Possesive degree describing stick.

Relative Pronoun

Masculine		*Femenine*		*Neuter*
Nomination	–	Who	–	Which
Objective	–	Whom	–	Which (animals and things)
Possesive	–	Whose		Whose is used for of which.

Example:--

1. This is the boy who won the race. (who Nominative case to the verb won. Who stands for the boys).
2. He is the man who wishes to see you. (Who -- Nominative case to the verb wishes. Who stands for the man).
3. I know the man who came yesterday. (Who–Nominative case to the verb wishes. Who stands for the man).
4. This is the boy whom I know. (whom -- Objective case to the verb know. I know, whom i.e. the boy).
5. This is the girl whom they saw (Whom - Objective case. They saw whom i.e. the girl).
6. These are the people whom we visited. (Whom Objective case. Visited whom i. e. the people).
7. This is the man whose son is here. (Whose –Possesive case Whose son? The son of the man).
8. This is the lady whose daughter is here. (Whose -- Possesive case. Whose daughter ? The daughter of the lady).
9. These are the people whose children are here. (Whose -Possesive case. Whose children? The children of the people).
10. It is his dog which bit my son (Which - Nominative case to the bit. Which stand for his dog).
11. He showed me the dog which he bought from the market. (Which Objdective case. He bought which i.e. the dog).
12. This is the house whose four walls are painted black. (whose Possesive case. Whose or of which four walls? The four walls of the house).

Which – is always used for non living things and animal both in the Singular and Plural Number.

E.g. 1. This is the book which I lost. Those are the books which I lose.

2. This is the horse which ran away. These are the horses which ran away.

3. This is the house whose roof is flat,. These are the houses whose roofs are flat.

That - is always use for persons, animals and things which are definite.

E.g - 1. This is the boy that I told you of.
2. It is only donkeys that bray.
3. I know the house that he lives in.
4. The rivers that flows through London is the Thames.(The sentence is correct, because the river is defined by the fact that it is London's river and not some other river flowing somewhere etc.

Verbs

In parsing verb we have first of all to know whether that verb are Transitive or Intransitive and in what Mood.

Revision

(A) Joining sentences with and :-

1. Belin saw her mother. She ran to her.
(Belin saw her mother and ran to her)
2. The boy took the ball. He kicked it.
3. Man went to church. Women went to church.
4. I went to Cherra. My wife went to Cherra.
(Buh hadien ia ka 1st. Person I)
5. He took the bucket. He drew water.
6. Leena works out the sums. Leena makes fives sentences.
7. Lucy drove the car rashly. Lucy ran over the girl .
8. Lucy was proud. Lucy was negligent.
9. Ruby came to my Office. Ruby came to my house.
10. Dimple took a good run. Dimple jump over the stream.
11. Gold is precious. Gold is hand. Gold is durable.
12. She slipped. She felled down.
13. I gave him a cigarette. I gave him a match.

(B) Joining sentences with And, But, Or –

1. My son went to school. My daughter stayed at home.
(My son went to school but my daughter stayed at home.
La dei ban buh da ka but ba ki sentence ki ia pyrshah ha ka jingmut).
2. Khlur Singh jumped over the ditch. Khmied Singh could not jump over the ditch.
3. You must read hard. You will fail.
4. Will you have an orange? Will you have a plaintain.
5. Do you want a Car? Do you want a truck ? (Do you want a car and a truck? Do you want a car or a truck? Baroh ar ki dei).

6. Do you like playing games? Do you like reading story books?
7. He swallows a poison pill. A poison pill does not kill him.
8. Give me a chalk. Give me a duster.
9. Meghalaya is a beautiful state. Meghalaya is a healthy state
10. Maize is grown in Meghalaya. Potato is grown in Meghalaya.
11. The Umiam is a stream of Meghalya. The Umiurem is a stream of Meghalaya. The Umblei is a stream of Meghalaya.

(C) Joining sentences with and but, or either or, neither ... nor, as well as, both and otherwise:

1. Bina was first in Hygiene. Bina was first in Domestic Science (Bina was first in Hygiene as well as in Domestic Science. Bina was first both in Hygiene and Domestic Science).
2. Rita was good in English. Rita was good in Mathematic.
3. Indro has taken my pen. Robin has taken my pen.
   (Indro and Robin have taken my pen. Fither Indro or Robin has taken my pen.
4. Neema has driven her jeep. Jakshon has driven jeep.
5. My book is lost. My book is stolen.
6. Judy speaks English. Ruby speaks English.
7. I like bananas. Arliana likes bananas. Seminar likes bananas.
8. She went fishing. She did not catch a fish.
9. The thief was caught. The thief was punished.
10. Rosy did not play. Mina did not play (Neither Rosy nor Mina played).
11. The old man cannot see. The old man cannot hear.
12. Bily was not at school. Bina was not at school.
13. You must stay at home. You will be punished.
    (You must stay at home otherwise you will be punished).
14. Do you like oranges? Do you like mangoes?
15. He cannot walk. He cannot run
16. I can read English. I can write English.
17. I called on him. He was not at home.
18. Are you deaf ? Are you blind?
19. Give me a word of love. I shall die.
20. You must buy a ticket. You cannot enter in the hall.

(D) Joining sentences using than, as, as so as:–

1. Losila is tall. Linda is taller (Linda is taller than Losila. Losila is not so tall as Linda).

2. Losila is tall. Linda is tall. (Losila is as tall as Linda. Linda is as tall as Losila).
3. I know well. (Simon knows better. Simon knows better than I).
4. This bench is long. That bench is longer.
5. My pencil is short. Your pencil is short.
6. My neighbour is rich. I am richer.
7. Rosy writes well. Lucy writes better.
8. The dove is gentle. The lamb is equal gentle.
9. Madras is far from Calcutta. Bombay is farther from Calcutta. (Bombay is farther from Calcutta than Madras is).
10. Mairang is far from Shillong. Markasa is farther from Shillong.
11. Sutnga is far from Jowai. Lum shnong is farther from Jowai.

(E). Joining sentences with who, whom, which, whose, that :-

1. My son reads in the St. Dominic High School, Shillong. He is strong in English. (My son, who reads in St. Dominic High School, Shillong, is strong in English). Who- Nominative.
2. This is my daughter. I love her. (This is my daughter whom I love). whom - objective.
3. This is the man. His son is here. (This is the man whose son is here). Whose- possesive.
4. Those are the books. I lost them. Those are the books that I lost. (See also page 78 on Relative Pronouns regarding use o f which, that).
5. This is the window. The window was broken.
6. The master punished the boy. The boy has broken the window.
7. This is my dog. My dog killed the cat.
8. The woman lives near me. She is a teacher.
9. I have in my house many books. I have read them.
10. He is a liar. No one trusts him.
11. These are the soldiers. Their cars are here.
12. Juliet is in Shillong. She is my friend.
13. I went to a place. I had never visited it before.
14. The man is fishing. You see him on the river bank.
15. I can read the book. It is written in English.
16. They are his daughters. Their beauty is well known.
17. We met the man. He told us the same story.
18. I trust the boy. He is honest.
19. It is a mad dog. It bit a small boy.
20. This is a man. His name is John.

Transitive Verb

We have already known verbs and got a long list of them. We cannot make a single sentence without a verb. Verbs are either Transitive or Intransitive.

(1) A Transitive verb shows an action passing from the doer to an object: as

1. She eats mangoes.
2. He kills a bird.

So a Transitive verb has an object after it.

(2) An Intransitive verb does not take an object after it; as

1. He smiles.
2. He laughs.
3. He walks.

Kinds of Mood

(1) When the verb states a fact or asks a question, it is said to be in the Indicative mood.

1. I see a tiger.
2. A tiger is seen by me.
3. Have you seen a tiger?

(2) When the verb expresses a command or entreaty, (kaba hukum ne kyrpad) it is said to be in the Imperative Mood.

1. Go away.
2. Excuse me.
3. Please give me a pencil.

(3) When the verb expresses supposition, a wish or doubt, it is said to be in the Subjunction (kaba tharai, kaba kyrpad, kaba artatien)! If he comes. I will go.

Verbs

We may parse the verb bark. Dogs bark.

Bark – Verb Intransitive, 3rd Person, Plural Number, Present Tense, Indicative mood, Active Voice, agreeing with its subject dogs.

He knock at the door.

Knocks– Verbs, Transitive, 3rd Person, Singular Number, Present Tense, Indicative Mood, Active Voice agreeing with its subject He.

How to Parse Preposition

Let us write down first of all a list of Preposition:

On, by, in, after, at, under, behind, above, across, along, round, during, except. for, to, into, of, below, beside, near, with, from, around.

Sentence:–

The book is **on** the table. He stood **by** the wall. The poor man lives **in** the cottage. I walk **by** the side of the rivers. The dog ran **after** the hare. I looked **at** the picture. My feet are **under** the table. Ram walk **behind** me. The sun is **above** our heads. The dog ran **across** the field. I met a man walking **along** the road. I worked at bank **during** the day. I am going **to** Calcutta next week. The dog let the bone fall **into** the water. I have plenty **of** work to do. The book is **below** the desk. he live **near** us. He came **with** me. The letter is **from** him. There is a wall **around** it.

The noun or pronoun that follows the preposition called the object of the preposition.

E.g. He live near us.
Us is the object of near
Near Preposition, governing the Pronoun us.
Parse the preposition –
Wild dogs ran at men.
At - Preposition, governing the noun men.

Exercise No 1.

Parse the words in bold letter: -

1. He kicks the **ball**.
2. Ram went **home quickly**.
3. Ram knock at the **door**.

Lesson – 29

Analysis

The analysis of a sentence means as the spliting up of it into different part (ka mut ban pharia ia ka sentence).
Example –

A. The king died.
   1. Subject word – king.
   2. Enlargement of the subject – The.
   3. Predicate – died.

B. The good king died.
1. Subject work – king.
2. Enlargement of the subject – the, good.

C. The good old king died.
1. Subject work King.
2. Enlargement of the subject - the , good, old.
3. Predicate – died.

Analyse the following sentences dividing them into subject word, enlargement of subject and predicate.

1. A book is on the table.
2. Rana's book is on the table.
3. John is playing for us.
4. John the footballer, is playing for us.
5. Boys must not be allowed.
6. Boys of bad character must not be allowed
7. Attempts were failures in the past.
8. Attempts to fly were failure in the past.
9. Kalidas has written many dramas.
10. Kalidas the great Indian poet, has written many dramas
11. Men lost their lives there.
12. Many men lost their lives there.
13. Many brave men lost their lives there.
14. The man is an old soldier.
15. The man with the wooden leg is an old soldier.
16. The man knows.
17. The man in the street knows.
18. Boys obey their parents.
19. Good boys obey their parents.
20. Walking is pleasant.
21. Walking in the evening is pleasant.

Analyse the above in the following tabular form.

SUBJECT		PREDICATE
Subject word	*Enlargement of Subject word*	
1. Book	a	is on the table
2. Book	Rama's	is on the table
3. Walking	in the evening	is pleasant

Adverbial Adjunct or Extension. Kaba pynheh ia ka verb.

	Extension
1. She sings beautifully.	beautifully
2. He is paid monthly.	monthly
3. They sat on a wall.	on a wall
4. I ran through the town.	through the town.
5. The flames spread everywhere.	everywhere
6. The flames spread in every direction	in every direction
7. We went home.	home
8. She rose to go.	to go
9. My brother arrived yesterday.	yesterday
10. He stopped there.	there
11. He stopped there by the stream.	there by the stream
12. He ran fast.	fast
13. He failed through his own laziness.	through his own laziness
14. They stopped to rest.	to rest

Complement implies words or word that complete the Sentence

	Word or words that complete the Sentence
1. Ram is a fool. (A fool is a complement)	a fool (Noun)
2. I am here.	here (adverb)
3. The earth is round.	round (adjective)
4. Nobody is inside.	inside (adverb)
5. We are boys.	boys (nouns)
6. She seems happy.	happy (adjective)
7. We make him king.	king (nouns)
8. I struck him dead.	dead (adjective)
9 They took him prisoner.	prisoner (noun)
10. The house is to let.	to let (infinitive)
11. The postman looked tired.	tired (adjective)
12. He becomes sick.	sick (adjective)
13. The dog went mad.	mad (adjective)

(1) Complement is called complement of verb.

(2) Verb is called a Verb of incomplete predication.

Exercise –

Supply Complement

1. He elected ....
2. We elected him .....
3. Who are .....
4. The child is .....
5. The sky became .....
6. The boy is .....
7. He grew. .....
8. The sky looks .....
9. I feel ..... today
10. We are .....
11. I struck him .....
12. We are .....
13. It looks.....

Exercise –

Analyse the following sentences:–

1. The good old king died.
2. Kalidas, the great Indian poet, has written many Dramas.
3. The man in the street knows the news.
4. They took him prisoner.
5. Ram went home early in the morning yesterday.
6. The earth is round.
7. You must come to see me every day.
8. A good boy read his lesson well.

SUBJECT		PREDICATE				
Subject Word	*Enlargement of subject word*	*Verb*	*Comple-ment*	*Obj*	*Enlargement of object*	*Extension*

How to analyse

1st step - Divide the sentence into two heads - Subject and Predicate:–

1. Experience has taught us many lessons.
2. The judge ordered the theif to be punished.
3. Small fine frogs made me laugh.

Subject	*Predicate*
1. Experience	has taught us many lesson.
2. The judge	ordered the thief to be punished.
3. Small fine frogs	made me laugh.

2nd step - Divide the subject into two sub heads - subject word and enlargement of subjcet.

SUBJECT		PREDICATE
Subject Word	*Enlargement of subject*	
1. Experience		has taught us many lessons.
2. Judge	the	ordered the thief to be punished.
3. Frogs	small, fine	made me laugh.

3rd step – Make five sub-heads under the Predicate

SUBJECT		PREDICATE				
Subject Word	*Enlargement of subject word*	*Verb*	*Complement*	*Object*	*Enlargement of subject*	*Extension*
1. Experience		has taught		us lessons	many	
2. Judge	the	ordered	to be punished	thief	the	
3. Frogs	small, fine	made	laugh	me		

We have purposely shown you the three steps so that you can clearly see how sentences are analysed. As a matter of fact, you are not required to show all the three steps but only the third step having the tabular form when you are asked to analyse.

Essays and Letters

Write 15 line on *any one* of the following :–

The cow, the dog, the pig, the horse, the camel, the tiger, the lion.

Lada ong ia phi, thoh 15 line ka Essay shaphang kitei haneng, ka long kaba kham jem, tangba kynmaw ba ki sentence ki dei ban long kiba beit ha ka grammar.

Lada ong ia phi, thoh essay shaphang kitei haneng, te ka long kaba kham eh. Ha ka essay phi dei ban da plan ba ka jingthoh jong phi ka dei ban iaid ha ki paragraph. Katkum ki khmat (points) kumne: jingbatai kyllum kum ha ka dur ka dar, hangno la shem, ka jinglong, ka jingbam, ka jingdonkam bad ka jingpynkut.

Essay shaphang ka jingim uno uno u 'riewkhraw. Ki khmat: jingkha bad shaphang ki kmie ki kpa jong u, ka jingshongskul (education), ka jingtrei kam trei jam (career) ki kam jingleh jong u (achievements), jingmyntoi ba ka ri ka ioh na u, ka jingpynkut.

Essay shaphang ka jingthung ba mih na ka khyndew. Ki khmat : u dei u jaid jingthung aiu, kumno la pyndonkam, jingdonkam, ka jingpynkut.

Essay shaphang ka shnong. Ki khmat : kyrteng ka shnong ka long kaei, ka don hangno, donnam aiu, ki lum, ki wah, ka jingpyngngad, jingitynnad, ki briew ki don katno ngut, ki jaid briew kiba don, jingtrei jingktah ki briew, ki skul, ki office, ka jinglong ka shit ka khriat, ka jingpynkut.

Essay shaphang ka jinglehniam (festival) ki khmat : ka dei kaei, shaphang ka tynrai, kumno bad lano la leh ia ka, jingsngewbha, jingsngewtynnad ha kaba leh ia ka, jingpynkut.

Kane ka kot kam shym mut ban ai nuksa da ka essay ha ki subject kiba bun bah. Lada leh kumta, ka kot kan heh than. Ka kot Essays and letters ka dei ban long kaba kyrpang.

Ka kot essays and letters na ka bynta jongphi katba nga lah ban iohi, ka dei ka Child's Essay and letters by Bidhu Bhusan Chowdhury kaba phi lah ban ioh na ki dukan die kot ha Shillong. Phi die ban don ka kot Essay khnang ba phin ioh ka jingtip ia ki subject kiba phim lah ban lum jingtip nangno nangno. Shano phin tih ia kine: the Rhinoceros, the Camel, the Cuckoo, the Lion etc. lymda phin ioh na ki kot Lum ki jingtip ba phin ioh ki pounts ban thoh ia ka essay, ym ba phin spel lyndet bad ban thoh essay kumba thoh u nongthoh na kato ka kot essay ba phi pule

Nga pyni ia phi kawei ar ka nuksa kumno phin thoh essay:–

The Ant

The ant is very small insect. It has six legs. Its body is thin in the middle. The front part is its head. The middle parts is its chest. The hind part is its abdomen.

There are many kinds of ants. Some are big, Some are small, Some are white, Some are red, Some are black.

Ants are found every where in the world. They live in our houses. They also live in field, jungles and hills. They make nest everywhere even in trees. Thousands of ants live in one nest.

Ants are fond of sweets. They eat dead or rotten things. They know where sweet are. They have a sense of smell.

Ants are of three kinds. There are male ants. There are female ants. There are worker ants. Worker ants are neither males nor females. Male ants are lazy. Female ants lay eggs. Worker ants do all the works.

Ants have a habit of hoarding. They carry food and store in for bad days. They are strong. They can carry things which are heavier than themselves.

Ants do us no harm. They bite us when they get angry. They are famous for their unity. They work hard. We are often asked to take lesson from ants for hard work.

Ants are not useful to us. They give us trouble. They come into vessels containing food, It is very difficult to guard food against ants.

Still we learn lesson from them like a lesson of hard work, a lesson of unity, a lesson of fellow-feeling and a lesson of using time properly. Let us remember them in our live.

The Rhinoceros

The rhinoceros is a wild animal. It has four legs. Its legs are strong and short. Its head is large. Its eyes and ears are very sharp. Its hoofs are like those of the cow. But that of the rhinoceros are divided into three parts.

The rhinoceros has a very thick and rough skin. The rhinoceros has got a horn in front of its head. Some have two horns The rhinoceros has got a short tail too.

The rhinoceros is found in Africa, India and Java. In Assam it is found in Kaziranga. The Rhinoceros is not found in the world in large number. The Government of Assam are, therefore, protecting and preserving them in forest of Kaziranga. Kaziranga is a place that we must see them and other animals in their wild habitations. We enjoy seeing animals safely on the back of elephants.

The rhinoceros live on grass. It also eats leaves of trees, plants and vegetables. It does not take fish or flesh.

It like muddy place. It has a strong sense of smell. It can know the presence of a thing from a distance. Its ears are keen. It can hear a sound from a long distance.

The mother - rhino gives birth to young ones at intervals of years. The rhinoceros lives for about eight years. It use its horns when it attacks men or animals.

The rhinoceros is very valuable. Assam earns money by selling Rhinos. Different countries of the world buy them every year. Its skin is made into shields. Shields made out of its skin protect us from bullets and swords. bullets cannot go through the skin. Its horns are made into cups, pots and toys.

Assam is proud of its rhinos. The rhinoceros is the states emblem of the state of Assam. Let us help the Government in its efforts to protect the rhinoceros.

Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi is the father of the nation. The whole world respected him.

He was born at Porbandar on the 2nd day of October 1869. His father was the Dewan of the state. His name was Kaba Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi's mother was Putali Bai. Both his father and his mother were very good, pious and virtuous.

The full name of Mahatma Gandhi was Mohondas Karamchand Gandhi. He first read in the Primary School and the Middle School at Porbandar. Then he joined the High School at Rajkot. After that he entered the Shyamaldas College at Bhanbangar. He then went to England. He came back from England as a Barister. Before he left for England he took the vow of obeying all the rules his parent wanted him to obey.

On return from England as a barister he started practising at the Bombay Bar. He then went to South Africa to conduct an important case of an Indian merchant there.

It is in South Africa that Gandhiji started his public activities. Indians in Africa were badly treated. South Africa is notorious for its colour prejudice. Gandhiji took up the cause, protested against the bad practice and courted arrest. To a large extent he succded in seeking redress for the people.

Gandhiji came back to India in 1915 and started as Ashram in Ahmedabad. India found in Gandhiji what she wanted as a leader. Gandhiji helped the British in the first great war on an assurance of more power to the Indian people after the war. The British oppossed the people after the war. They made the terrible incident of Jalianwalabag.

Gandhi started several movements for freeing our country. The movement were Non-Co-operation Movement of 1921. Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 and Quit India Movement of 1942. People suffered with Gandhiji.

At last with the change of Government in Britain the new Government realised that a free and friendly India would be as much better thing than a desendent and dissatisfied India. We thank Gandhiji, because it is through him that we are free now. Gandhi was not at all happy over a division of the land into India and Pakistan.

The division of the country was follow by furious communal disturbance in the Punjab and in East Bengal. Gandhiji ran from place to place with the message of love. Some Hindus did not like his activity. One man named Nathuram God say shot him to death in a prayer meeting at Delhi on January 30th, 1949.

Gandhiji is death : long live Gandhiji.

The Potato

The potato is a very common food. The rich and the poor eat potatoes.

It is a small plant twelve to eighteen inches high. Its leaves are deep green. The plant grows above the ground. Potatoes grow under neath.

Potato plants grow from good seed potatoes. They are planted in rows in carefully prepared soil. From each eye in the potato plants grow. It takes about sixty to ninety days for their full growth. Potatoes are dug out when the plants whither and fade. Each plants produces a number of potatoes. Dirt is removed from the potatoes before they are sold in market.

Potatoes grow well in the hills and in the plains. Potatoes grown in the hills are better than those in the plains. In the hills they are planted in April May and harvested in July August every year. In the plains they are planted in November and harvested in February.

Various dishes are prepared from potatoes. They are boiled. They are fried. They are cooked as curry along with other vegetables.

Potato is full of starch. The poor take potatoes as a substitute for rice. Spirits are also made of potatoes.

Behdienkhlam

Behdienkhlam is the biggest religious festival in the Jaintia Hills District. It is celebrated at Jowai and in some other places of the District, annualy in the middle part of July for three days continously. The idea of the festival is to drive away all evils that plague the human life.

Before the commencement of the festival at Jowai two great ceremonies are performed. They are known as "Knia khang"and "Knia pyrthat". The different localities of the town called "Dongs" start constructing their "Rot" (Like tazias of the Muslim in the Muharram). The Dongs send out a group of people to fell a tree called Dienkhlam". The tree should be tall and straight. One particular Dongs called "Khon Raid" is to fell another tree called "Khnong". The khnong is bigger and taller than Dienkhlams. The Khnong is most sacred.

On the first of last three days all tree – Dienkhlam are brought out from the jungle and placed at Iawmusiang for a night. On the next day in the morning the Dienkhlam are taken in procession to the respective Dongs. The Khnong should not be carried by those who are not settlers

of Khon Raid. Men carrying and accompanying the Dienkhlams and the Khnong dance to the music of the drums and pipes.

Early in the morning of the third and last day of the festival another sacrifice is performed at the pool called the "Aitnar". A goat is sacrified with prayer to God to protect the people from harms and injuries. The sacrifice over, the Daloi, the Priest, the Basans and some elder go round the town beating the roof of every house with bamboos sticks given to them by the priestess. The idea of beating the roof is to drive out evil and to bring peace and happiness to the family. The Dienkhlams are then let go from their upright position set up the previous day.

Towards noon the Rots are brought at Aitnar. The men dance in wild joy. The women and girls dressed in their best with ornaments from part of unlooker. Men are dancing in the pool. There is then splashing of water crying of joy, besmattering of mud no end of merriment. It is a scense of universal love and brotherhood.

The Rots are first immersed and destroyed. The Khon Raid then take leisurely the sacred tree (Khnong) to the spot very near Aitnar. The Khon Raid intentionally delay in taking the Khnong to Aitnar. The people in the other side are impatient. They wave their yearning hands for the Khnong. At long last the Khnong is brought to Aitnar. The people rush towards the Khnong to get foot hold on it. Though there is a big rush, there is no enmity and no fight. All the rush and scarmble are taken by participants as part of worship.

By mid-afternoon the people disperse for the last ceremony in another part of the town near the D. C's Residence to take part in the "Dat la-wa-kor," the people in large number come to see the ceremony. The ceremony resembles a football game with a round piece of wood for a football. There are two opponents. The farmers of the paddy fields in the north on one side, The farmers of the paddy fields in the south on the other side. Only sturdy men take part in the game. It is believed that the winning side will be blessed with a rich harvest.

Thus the festival come to an end for one year. The joy and meriment continues for several day in the hearts of the people.

Shad Suk Mynsiem

Shad Suk Mynsiem is a dance festival of the Khasi People. It is celebrated at Shillong every year generally during the Easter holidays. It is also celebrated in some other place of the Khasi Hills District. This is the happy thanks giving dance of Khasis. The word 'Shad Suk Mynsiem' means dance for peace of mind.

The dance festival held at Shillong is organised by the Seng Khasi. It is held annually in Shillong, the capital of Meghalaya at a beautiful spot called Weiking. This charming and beautiful spot is on the north-west end of Shillong on the left bank of the Wahumkhrah.

The dance is held for three days. There is a short dance performance on the first day. It is called, "Shad nohkjat". Shad noh kjat means a sort of an oppening dance. On the following two days there is the full dance performance.

The dancers are both Male and female. Male dancers may be married, unmarried, young and old. Female dancers are only unmarried maidens. The female dancer dance in the inner circle. They moved their bare feet forward and backward in graceful movement. The male dancers dance around the circle of female dancers. They dance with steps that are move likely than those of the females. They wave all the time the flyflaps that they hold in their right hand. The dances (both male and female) regulate their steps with the music played by a band of pipers and drummers.

Dresses and ornaments of dancers are very costly. Very few people can buy such costly dresses and ornaments. The attractive part of ornaments worn by female dancer is the crown of solid gold or silver. The attractive parts of ornaments of male dancers are the silver arrows and the silver guiver. The arrows, swords and shield of male dancers remind us of our fore fathers who were ready to lay down their lives in guarding the honour, purity and dignity of their women folk.

These last two days are days of joy and merriment. The main roads and thouroughfares of Shillong are all alive. Running cars and throngs of people move and move on towards the dance site Weiking, the place of dancing, wears festive looks. The ground is decorated with Seng Khasi flags and buntings. The tea-sellers, food sellers, sweets sellers etc. do good business.

The dance comes to a close before sunset. For a few minutes the male dancers with swords in their hands perform the Warrior Dance called "Shad-mastieh". When the function of the day at the site is over the male dancers then leave the site in a body. All the way along the road to the Seng Khsi Hall the male dancers dance merrily followed by the band of pipers and drummers. The people who return from the dance site also join the happy procession. So the annual festival of the Khasi in Shillong come to and end.

LETTER WRITING

Order for book

Shangpung
15.6.71

To

M/s S. Lyngdoh,
"Kitab Villa."
Mission Compound,
Shillong.

Dear Sir,

I shall be thankful, if you kindly sent me the following books per V.P.P. as early as you can. I am sending Rs. 5/- by M.O. as advance againts the order.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,

Deborah Suiam.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Class VI Shangpung Govt. M.E. School
B.P.O. Shangpung Via Jowai
Meghalaya

List of books

1 Copy Model English Translation by D.N. S. Wahlang
1 Copy History of India by M.B. Mitra.
1 Copy Ka Tynrai Jingkhein by N.L. Kharkongor.
3 Copy Child's Essays and Letter by B.B. Chowdhury.
1 Copy English Reader by Turner.

A letter to your father asking for money to buy your text book.

Pynursla
11.5.71

My dear Father,

I am glad to inform you that I am doing well, hope my mother, brothers and sisters and all at home are in good health by the grace of God.

My class is going on but I am suffering for want of books. I feel very bad that I have to borrow books from my room mates from time to time. I have therefore to buy a few books, as I am in great need of them.

So please send me Rupees fifteen by M.O. as soon as you can.

With love to you all.

Your affectionate son.
U Raibor Chyne.

A letter to your friends describing your own Village or the place you live in

Shillong
15.5.17

My dear Donkupar,

I thank you for your letter dated 10.5.71 I am delighted to know that you want me to write something about the place I live in.

You have heard about Shillong, the place where I was born. Shillong is my town. It is the capital of Meghalaya. It is also the headquarters of N.E.P.A. It is the seat of the Governor of Assam, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

Shillong is the hill resort. It is one of the most beautiful towns of India. It is surrounded by hills which are covered with thick, tall and ever green pine trees.

In an around Shillong there are lovely waterfalls. You can see the Beadon falls, the Bishop falls, the Elephant falls, the Spread - Eagle falls, the Sweet falls and the Crinoline falls.

In the heart of Shillong near the Governor's residence there is an artificial lake. Actually there is not one lake only but there are two or

three lakes in the same spot. These lakes are known as Wards Lakes. There are flower gardens all around the lakes. A variety of flowers are grown there. There are flowers which bloom and shine through out the whole year. The lotus, the Nationl flower of India, spreads its leaves majestically and blooms lovingly on the surface of water.

A zig zag path for people who take a stroll in the lakes is atractive. There is a wooden bridge over the lakes. A variety of fishes, big and small, are in the lakes. We try to catch them from a boat. People standing on the bridge have a pleasure to look at fishes of different colours. What a fun to see them jump and catch at edibles thrown in the water.

We have five colleges, many High Schools and a large number of M.E. and Primary School. Some of our colleges and High School are famous.

The busy centres of our town is the Barabazar and the Police Bazar. At these two place we are to be careful of cars, as they run very fast.

There are more than a lakh pesons who live in Shillong. There are Khasis, Bengalees, Assamese, Nepalees, Mizos and others. As they are different kinds of people, so there are different kinds of religions. Here in our town you find the Roman Catholic Church, the Presbyterian Church, the Unitarian Church, the Ramakrishna Ashram, the Buddha temple, the Muslim Mosque.

Every evening we have the Rhythmn time programme from the AIR, Shillong. The Radio programme we like best is the Literner's Choice.

Please let me know when you are visiting Shillong. My parent whould be happy to welcome you.

With love,

Sincerely yours,

U Wallambor.

QUESTION – 1971

1. Translate into English :–

(a) U slap u wan na ki lyoh. (b) Don katno tylli ki jylla ha Ri India? (c) Une u khynnah u long uba stad. (d) Phi lah ban iathuh ia nga ia ka kyrteng jong u? (e) Ka pyrthei ka iaid sawdong ia ka sngi. (f) Ka long kaba khriat shibun ha ka por tlang.

2. a) Name the Gender of *any six* of the following :–
   Mare; She; goat; witch; baby; deer; ewe; sow; drake.
   b) Give the plural of *any six* of the following :–
   Hero; louse; actress; bamboo; child; man-servant; box; ox.
   c) Give the Past Tense of *any five* of the following :–
   Bite; fly; hide: is; flow; swim; win; sing.

3. Put the verb in brackets into the right tense :–
   i) He is (wait) for my brother.
   ii) I have (go) through the paper.
   iii) Rama was (tell) to go home quickly.
   iv) I (do) not do that.
   v) The thief (steal) the money yesterday.

4. Put articles (**a, an** *or* **the**) in the following Sentences :–
   a) _____rich are happy. b) It takes _____ hour to do the work. c) _____ letter is written in English. d) Please give me _____ cup of water. e) _____ three bad men came here.

5. Change the following sentences as directed in bracket:
   i) Sit down. (Name the mood of the verb).
   ii) The man is poor. He is a good man. (Join the sentences with conjuntion).
   iii) He said. "I have come". (Into Indirect speech).
   iv) You can walk three miles. (Into Interrogative).
   v) He is a happy man. (Into Negative).

6. Change the voice of the following sentences:–
   a) The man killed the fat dog. b) He is loved by all people.
   c) I have done it. d) The boy climbed the tree.

7. Write a letter to your friend asking him/her to come and stay with you after the examination.

8. Write an essay on *any one* of the following subjects : –
   (a) The cow. (b) Your School. (c) Bara-Bazar.

1980

1. Translate into English :–
   a) U thoh shithi sha I Kpa.
   b) I kpa jong u I shong ha Shillong.
   c) Katno ka jingjngai na Sohbar sha Shillong?
   d) U pule ha klass VI.
   e) Ka Sohbar ka pyngngad ha ki por lyiur.
   f) Na Sohbar lah ban iohi ia ka Bangladesh.

2. Change *any six* of the following sentences as directed :–
   a) We saw you. } (Change into Passive Voice)
   b) He is writing a letter. }
   c) She is a good girl. } Change into Plural.
   d) A child is crying. }
   e) It belong to us. (Into Interrogative).
   f) The cow _____ grass. (Supply verb).
   g) A boy writes a letter. (Add. adverb to the verb).
   h) The cat caught a mouse. (Into Negative).

3. Give the opposite Gender of *any six* : -
   Prince, lady, boar, heroine, widower, lad, ram.

4. Put article where in necessary :–
   a) I see a man feed elephant.
   b) This is ripe mango.
   c) The earth goes round sun.
   d) It take hour to reach there.
   e) We help blind and poor.

5. Form Abstract Noun from *any seven* of the following :–
   Obey, please, live, choose, punish, honest, warm, wise, dead.

6. Complete *any six* of the following :–
   a) Ram is _____. b) I am _____.
   c) We are _____. d) We make him _____.
   e) They took him _____. f) I feed _____.
   g) He grew _____. h) The sky looks _____.

7. Write a letter to your friend informing him/her about your School or your new friends at School.

8. Write an essay on *any one* of the following :–
   a) Your village. b) The game you like best.
   c) Parents' Day in your School.

1981

1. Translate into English :–
   a) Mynta ka sngi ka long kaba shit bha.
   b) I Mei, I Pa bad Bah ki dang iabam ja step.
   c) Katno ka rta jong phi mynta ?
   d) U 'sew lamwir u dait ia I Mama.
   e) Nga iohi ia u Rajiv, u khun nyngkong ka Indira.
   f) U la kren ha madan Polo.

2. Change *any six* of the following, as directed : -
   a) A dog bites a hen. (Change into Passive Voice)
   b) There is a bench
   c) That is a foot } (Change into Plural Numbers)
   d) I love you. (Change into Interrogative)
   e) We must __ our parents (Supply Verb)
   f) Black is beautiful (Change into Negative)
   g) The bus stops __ __ __. (Add adverb)
   h) He writes letter. (Change into Present Perfect Tense)

3. Give the opposite gender of *any six* :–
   man-servant; lion; he-goat; master; king; sir; pappa; widower.

4. Put articles wherein necessary :–
   a) Shillong is beautiful hill station.
   b) Honesty is best policy.
   c) I have come without umbrella
   d) Assamese is easy language.
   e) Sun shines brightly.

5. Form abstract noun from *any seven* of the following :–
   King; Child; Please; Live; Weak; Just; Good; Protection; Grow.

6. Complete *any six* of the following :–
   a) Knives are _____. b) He drinks _____.
   c) He becomes _____. d) The dog went _____.
   e) She seems _____. f) We are _____.
   g) The earth is _____. h) I feel _____.

7. Write a letter to your friend inviting him to spend the winter holidays with you.

8. Write an Essay on *any one* of the following :–
   Your School : The house.

1982

1. Translate *any six* of the following sentences into English.
   a) Sngewbha wanlam ia nga shi klat ka um.
   b) Ka pyrthei ka shad sawdong ia ka sngi.
   c) U khynnah u la khang ia ka jingkhangïit.
   d) Ka langbrot ka la shah pyniap ha u Suri.
   e) Ia ka la ieit da baroh ki khynnah.
   f) Ka la shna ia ka kot kudi.
   g) U long u khynnah uba stad tam ha klass.
   h) Lano phin wan sha ïing jong ngi?

2. Change *any six* of the following as directed.
   a) Cats are fond of milk. (Change into Negative).
   b) The sun rises in the east. (Change into Interrogative).
   c) How beautiful this rose is ! (Change into Assertive).
   d) I saw my face in the mirror. (Change into the Third Person Singular).
   e) Ashok is a strong boy. (Use the Superlative Degree of the Adjective).
   f) Who broke this slate? (Change into the Passive Voice).
   g) The boy's cap was lost. (Change the Possessive form into Plural).
   h) John said "I am going home now" (Change into the Indirect Speach).

3. Give the opposite gender of *any five* of the following :–
   pea-hen; hero; miss; horse; cow; nephew; princess; tiger; washer man; shepherd.

4. Put articles ('**A**' '**An**' or '**The**') in the blanks.
   a) I saw _____ ox grazing in _____ field.
   b) _____ rose is _____ loveliest flower of all.
   c) _____ umbrella is a _____ useful thing.
   d) He saw _____ one eyed boy in _____ market.
   e) _____ cow is _____ useful animal.
   f) I have _____ orange and _____ egg in my pocket.

5. Fill in the blanks with the Past Tense of the Verb given in rackets.
   a) A stone _____ me on the head. (strike)
   b) She _____ my letter yesterday. (receive)
   c) His clothes _____ fire. (catch)
   d) They _____ down the tree. (cut)
   e) The boy _____ a paper-boat. (make)

6. Joint the following pairs of sentences together by means of a suitable Conjunction. (*Any five*)
   a) He is rich. He is not happy.
   b) He put in his thumb. He pulled out a plum.
   c) Rama works hard. Hari is idle.
   d) Do your work. I shall punish you.
   e) You will get the prize. You work hard.
   f) She sat down. She was tired.
   g) John may be in the house. John may be in the garden.

7. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. (*Any five*)
   a) How far is your school _____ here ?
   b) I have my books _____ home.
   c) That man walks _____ stick.
   d) He died _____ Malaria.
   e) The boys played _____ the park.
   f) The stool stand _____ two tables.
   g) We do not work _____ holidays.

8. Write a letter to your friend telling him/her of how you are going to spend your Winter holidays.

9. Write an essay on *any one* of the following.
   a) Your village. b) The Dog.

10. Parse the words of the following sentence.
    Peter kicks the ball suddenly.

1983

1. Translate *any six* of the following sentences into English.
   a) Ka pyrthei ka don artylli ki jingkhih.
   b) Nga don kawei ka tuta ha ka ruh.
   c) Ngi ia dih-sha ha ïing u Jim.
   d) Sngewbha ai ia nga shinat ka kait.
   e) Ngan wan lang bad phi?
   f) I mei i sait jain.
   g) Nga leit thiah ha ka por 10 baje.
   h) Kan leh ia la ka kamram.

2. Change *any six* of the following as directed.
   a) He ia a good boy. (Change into negative)
   b) I saw him yesterday. (Change into interrogative)

c) Birds build nest on trees. (Change into singular sentence).
d) The cat killed a rat. (Change into a plural sentence)
e) Rama is the cleverest boy in the class. (Rewrite the sentence using the comparative degree of the adjective)
f) Peter kicks the dog. (Change into pasive voice)
g) The thief was caught by the police. (Change into active voice)
h) He said to me. "Please give me your pencil". (Change into indirect speach).

3. Give the opposite gender of *any five* of the following :-

Uncle, master, niece, lion, queen, actor, tigress, bull, she, goat, man-servant.

4. Put articles ('**A**' '**An**' *or* '**The**') in the blanks.
   a) Alladin had _____ wonderfull lamp.
   b) He returned after _____ hour.
   c) The guide knowns _____ way.
   d) Benares is _____ holy city.
   e) He is _____ honour to his country.
   f) Copper is _____ useful metal.

5. Fill in the blanks with the Past Tense of the verb given in the brackets.
   a) The boy _____ the bell. (ring)
   b) The parrot _____ above the tree. (fly)
   c) He _____ down to rest. (lie)
   d) I _____ a wonderfulll dream last night. (have)
   e) The goat _____ into the well. (fall)

6. Join the following pairs of sentences together by means of a suitable conjunction (*any five*)
   a) I lost the prize. I tried my best.
   b) He stumbled. He was going down.
   c) You are tall. Your brother is short.
   d) Rama failed. He was idle.
   e) He is poor. He is happy.
   f) This mango is large. It is sweet.
   g) He will help you. You ask him.

7. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions.
   a) Take care _____ your books.
   b) My father is not _____ home.
   c) We cut cloth _____ scissors.
   d) The horse _____ the stable.
   e) The sky is _____ our heads.
   f) We took shelter _____ a tree.
   g) I did it _____ fun.

8. Parse the words in *italics* the following sentence.
   He *lives* near the *old* temple.

9. Write a letter to your brother telling him how you spent your summer Holidays.

10. Write an essay on *any one* of the following :–
    a) The Horse b) Our School

11. Put capital letter, comas, full stops and other punctuation marks where necessary :–

on the way to school john met george who was taking the cows to the field will you play with me john said to george.

no i must not play said george. i must work i must take the cows to the field you must go to school john was very sad he sat down under a tree for a few minutes.

john thought everyone is very busy i too must not be idle i must go to school he ran to school very quickly but he was late the teacher was already in the class.

1984

1. Translate *any six* of the following sentences into Khasi.
   a) Please give me a glass of water.
   b) When will you came to our house?
   c) I try never to hurt any one.
   d) We have a shop in Bara Bazar.
   e) Elephants have tusks.
   f) They will go to Delhi.
   g) It is time to go home.
   h) I am reading a book.

2. Change *any six* of the following as directed.
   a) She knows the secret. (Change into Negative)
   b) He knows how to play Chess. (Change into Interrogative).
   c) A sheep was eaten by the tiger. (Change into active voice).
   d) I have many friends in my class. (Change into third person singular)
   e) Neena is not as pretty as Leela. (Use the comparative degree of the adjective).

f) He has a shirt _____shirt is white. (Fill in the blank with oppropriate possessive adjective)

g) He said to me, "What is your name ?" (Change into inderect speech).

3. Give the opposite gender of *any five* of the following :

   Cow, horse, pea-hen, king, nephew, shepherd, master, he-goat.

4. Put article (**a, an** or **the**) in the blanks:

   a) The camel is _____untrust worthy animal .
   b) _____cow is a useful animal .
   c) _____banyan is a big tree.
   d) He came here_____hour ago.
   e) His umbrella is inside_____bag.
   f) The boy went to_____market.

5. Change the tense of the following sentences.

   a) I am a teacher. (Change into simple past tense)
   b) We are in the library. (into simple future tense)
   c) She will do as I say. (into simple present tense)
   d) He plays football. (into present continous tense)
   e) She help me with my work . (into past continous tense)

6. Join *any five* of the following pairs of sentences together by means of a suitable conjunction.

   a) He is rich. He is not happy.
   b) You will get the prize.You work hard.
   c) He went to the shop. He bought a pen.
   d) She sat down. She was tired.
   e) John is in the class room. Jim is at the play ground.
   f) It is getting dark. I must hurrry.
   g) We lost the game. We did not play well.

7. Fill in the blanks with suitable preposition.

   a) I have many books_____home.
   b) He died_____malaria.
   c) He come home_____sunday.
   d) Goats feed_____grass.
   e) He walks_____a stick.
   f) Our school is very far_____here.
   g) We write _____ a pen.

8. Parse each of the words in the following sentence.
   "She ate a mango".

9. Write a letter to your friend telling him/her about how you spend Christmas.
10. Write an essay on *any one* of the following.
    1. Your village. 2. The Elephant.
11. Put capital letter, commas, full stop and other punctuation marks where necessary in the following passages.

    in a certain forest lived a tiger who ask a monkey to stay with him as his companion having to go out one day he told the monkey to look ater his cave sit here till i come back he said and do not let any one come in.

    he had not been away long when a jackal came that way he liked the place and wanted to stay there the monkey came up to him and said i warn you that this place belongs to the tiger.

1985

1. Translate *any six* of the following sentences into English:
   a) Nga la ot ia ka shympriah kti jong nga.
   b) Khie leit khot ia ka para jong phi.
   c) Ka la jan slap.
   d) Sngewbha ban ai ia nga ka kot jong phi.
   e) Ngi dih dud shwa ban leit thiah.
   f) U John u sngewtynnad ban leit khwai dohkha.
   g) Nga la shna kot kudi.
   h) U khynnah ba matlah u la jynthut bad u la ur.
2. Change *any six* of the following as directed.
   a) She washed up her knife and spoon.
      (Change into first person plural).
   b) I am taller than you.
      (Use the Positive degree of the adjective).
   c) John kicks the ball.
      (Change into Passive Voice)
   d) He sees the ship.
      (Change into Interrogative)
   e) We open the parcel.
      (Change into Negative).
   f) They have a shop, _____ shop is in Police Bazar.
      (Fill in the blank with appropriate Posessive adjective).
   g) He said "I am going home tomorow".
      (Change into Indirect speech).

3. Give opposite gender *any five* of the following :–
   mother, sister-in-law, headmaster, niece, prince, man-servant, actor and cock.

4. Replace the blanks by artivles "**a, an** or **the**" where necessary.
   a) Would you like _____ cup of tea.
   b) Please give me_____ umbrella.
   c) She threw _____ stone at me.
   d) Elephants have _____ turks.
   e) He left _____ hour ago.
   f) _____ kitchens were filled with smoke.

5. Change the tenses of the following sentences.
   a) He will be a sailor,
      (into simple past tense).
   b) We did our home work.
      (into simple furture tense).
   c) He was the last to make his speech.
      (into simple present tense).
   d) He spoke to the judge.
      (into present continuous tense).
   e) Yesterday you looked better.
      (into past continuous tense).

6. Join *any five* of the following pairs of sentences together by means of suitable conjunctions.
   a) He studied well. He failed.
   b) She fell down. She sprained her leg.
   c) Mary did not come to school. She is ill.
   d) Watch carefully. You can see the snake moving.
   e) I ran fast. I missed the train.
   f) He was punished. He did not do his homework.
   g) Tom is sleeping. His brother is studying.

7. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions (*any five*)
   a) You had a prize _____ good spelling.
   b) I have a house _____ Laban.
   c) We have trouble _____ our car.
   d) You are at the top _____ the class.
   e) We are _____ the playground.
   f) The pen is _____ the table.
   g) She is suffering _____ malaria.

8. Parse each of the words in the following sentence :
   "Sita gave me a pen ".

9. Write a letter to your sister telling her how you did your annual examination.

10. Write an Essay on *any one* of the following :–
    1. Your School. 2. Dog

11. Punctuate the following passages.
    a dim-witted sailor was below decks in a ship srubbing out the cabins strickly against orders he lit a cigarette and accidentally set fire to the curtains in the panic he rushed to the hatch way and shouted up at the guard standing on watch above fire down below.
    thinking there was a mutiny or an attack the guard did as he was told pointed his gun downwards and pulled the trigger the foolish sailor was lucky to escape with only one bullet hole through his left ear.

1986

1. Translate *any six* of the following sentences into Khasi.
   a) He has no money.
   b) Mary will be pleased to see me tommorow.
   c) She will do as I say.
   d) I reach the top of the hill.
   e) I go swimming every day.
   f) The boy went to the market.
   g) The blind boy stumbled and fell.
   h) It's going to rain.

2. Give the opposite gender of *any five* of the following :–
   Queen, Father, Son, She-goat, Girl, Hen, Dog and Actress.

3. Change *any six* of the following as directed :–
   a) Now she is working in a bank.
      (Change into past continuous Tense)
   b) She is helping me with my work.
      (Change into simple present Tense)
   c) He ought to be punished.
      (Change into Negative).

d) They must understand each other.
(Change into interrogative).
e) A sheep was eaten by the tiger.
(Change into active Vioce).
f) That is _____ book.
(Fill in the blank with appropriate possessive adjective)
g) The soldiers fought_____.
(Fill in the blanks with an adverb.)

4. Join the following pairs of sentences together by means of suitable conjunction (*any five*):
a) We are not going out. It is raining.
b) You will get the prize. You work hard.
c) Rama works hard. Hary is idle.
d) I lost the prize. I tried my best.
e) Did he act wisely? Did he act foolishly?
f) Wait here. I come.
g) He put in his thumb. He pulled out a plum.

5. Put articles (**a, an** or **the**) in the blanks.
a) The guide knows_____ _way.
b) He is_____ _____untidy boy.
c) Copper is_____useful metal.
d) I first met him_____ _year ago.
e) She left just_____hour ago.
f) _____sun shines brightly.

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions. (*Any five*):
a) The book is_____the desk.
b) Let us go_____a walk.
c) They live _____ the river.
d) I am afraid_____your dog.
e) I gave him a rupee_____it.
f) Did your pen_____ink.
g) He came_____me.

7. Change the tenses of the following sentences.
a) He was the last to make his speech.
(Into simple present tense).
b) She will do as I say.
(Into simple past tense).
c) John plays football.
(Into present continuous tense).

d) Today you look better.
(Into past continuous tense).
e) She has a good job.
(Into simple future tense).

8. Parse the nouns only in the following sentence. (The women shook her head.

9. Write a letter to your parents telling them about how you will spend Christmas.

10. Write an essay on *any one* of the following :–
1. Cat. 2. Your Village.

11. Punctuate the following sentence :–
a) ah said the man the dog wants to go out.
b) when will he come i am anxious to meet him.
c) oh no cried the boy i cannot go withourt henry.
d) the world cup football match was held in mexico city.

1987

1. Translate *any six* of the following sentences into English :–
a) Ka jubab jong phi ka long kaba dei.
b) Sngewbha ban ai ia nga ka kot jong phi.
c) Ka jingjaituh kan ym wallam jingjop.
d) I mei jong nga i long i nongshet ba nang bha.
e) Ngi don ka dukan ha Bara Bazar.
f) La dei ka por ban leit thiah.
g) Kin sa leit sha Bombay.
h) Ngi leit jngi man la ka sngi.

2. Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions : –
a) We eat _____ our fingers.
b) He died _____ dysentery.
c) He suffers _____ small pox.
d) We have a house _____ Guwahati.
e) The book is _____ the box.
f) We have _____ go home now.
g) I bought a large bunch _____ bananas.

3. Change any six of the following as directed .
a) We did not do our home work.
(Change into Affirmative).

b) He speaks to the judge.
(Change into Negative form).
c) They are looking better.
(Change into singular).
d) He said to me. 'What are you doing"
(Change into indirect speech).
e) Rita is helped by mary.
(Change into Active voice)
f) She knows how to play basket ball
(Change into interrogative form).
g) The spoon is in the box.
(Change into plural).

4. Give the opposite gender of *any five* of athe following :-
Nephew, husband, uncle, gentleman, cock, lion, boy and actress.

5. Fill in the blanks with articles "**a, an** or **the**" where necessary:
a) _____ cow is a useful animal.
b) He looks as stupid as _____ owl.
c) _____ doctor is a highly trained person.
d) I have taken _ ___ pill.
e) _____ horse is a noble animal.
f) ___ _____ oak is a shady tree.

6. Change the tenses of the following sentences as directed in brackets :-
a) He was a tailor.
(into simple future tense)
b) We will go home.
(into simple past tense)
c) John plays football.
(into present continuous tense)
d) She washes the dishes.
(into past continuous tense)
e) I was a nurse.
(into simple present tense).

7. Make the following sentense Negative using "Don't of Doesn't" (*any five*):-
a) My cat hates dogs.
b) We begin now.
c) The dog eats biscuits.
d) I forbid you to go.
e) You ask questions.
f) She visit me regularly.
g) He knows the answer.

8. Parse each of the words in the following sentence.
   "Mary lost the book".
9. Write a letter to your mother telling her about how you would l to spend your Winter vocation.
10. Write an Essay on *any one* of the followings: –
    1) A Horse. b) Your School.
11. Punctuate the following sentences:–
    a) spenser the great english poet lived in the time of queen elizab
    b) shankar sent me a card at christmas
    c) o mary go and call the doctor
    d) how many runs did rama make
    e) can they come

1988

1. Translate *any six* of the following sentences into Khasi.
   a) Go and call your brother
   b) Idleness will not bring success.
   c) Paul will go to Calcutta.
   d) His father is a doctor.
   e) He was a driver.
   f) It is time to go now.
   g) she is lazy to go to school.
2. Put article (**A, An** or **The**) in the blanks.
   a) I saw _____ man.
   b) The horse is _____ useful animal.
   c) Ram is not _____ honest man.
   d) _____ boys go school.
   e) _____ umbrella inside the bag.
   f) Please give me _____ book.
3. Give the opposite gender of *any five*.
   queen, fox, pea-cock, headmaster, niece, daughter and tiger.
4. Change *any six* of the following as directed.
   a) She is a nurse.
      (Change into plural)
   b) The boys are naughty.
      (Change into singular).

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c) John is helped by Ram.
(Change into Active Voice)
d) He goes to the shop.
(Change into Interrogative)
e) We are in the library.
(Change into Negative)
f) He does not speak the truth.
(Change into affirmative)
g) She told me. "Your sister will come here".
(Change into indirect speech).

5. Fill in the gaps with suitable adjectives.
   a) Ram is a _____ boy.
   b) _____ shoes are too small.
   c) Honey is _____.
   d) Akbar was a _____ king.
   e) Elephant is a _____ animal.

6. Form nouns from *any five* of the following words.
   obey, wise, long, hate. poor, infant, boy and honest.

7. Change the following sentences into simple past tense.
   a) Peter knows the answer.
   b) We are ready for the party.
   c) I see the difficulty.
   d) They visit me regulary.
   e) He wants to see the film.

8. Parse each of the words in the following sentence.
   "He shoots the tiger".

9. Write a letter to your friend telling her/him how you will spen winter holidays.

10. Write an Essay on *any one* of the following :–
    a) A cat. b) Your school.

11. Punctuate the following sentences.
    a) John said we somtimes make mistakes.
    b) the president is taking a holiday in goa this year.
    c) where are you going bina.
    d) ramas mango is sweet.
    e) mount everest is the hightest peak of the himalayas.

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